

APRIL

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

18.—No. 13.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 4, 1854.

Whole No. 904

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT
\$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
Paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
e.

AUGUSTA.

OSGROVE & BRENNAN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

at the Mansion House, Formerly

Keers and Hope's, Broad

Street, Augusta, Ga.

and sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-

or cash. May 10, 1853—1y.

BAKER & HART.

WHOLESALE GROCER'S

AUGUSTA, GA.

Keep constantly on hand a large

and well selected stock of

All Goods in our Line,

are purchased in the best market

at the most favorable terms, and

ask our country friends to give us

when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the fill-

orders, and the lowest prices charg-

ed all times—we also, receive Cotton

and produce from our customers.

May 10, 1853—1y.

BONES & BROWN.

Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

Wrought Iron, Guns, &c.

Augusta, Ga.

May 10, 1853.

F. A. Holman & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Rockery China & Glassware.

Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.

May 10, 1853.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

TABLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Os-

burgs and Stripes, sold at Facto-

Prices by the bale. FIVE per

cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

M. P. STOVALL.

Warehouse & Commission

Merchant.

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in

all its branches, in the ex-

clusive Fire Proof Warehouse, on

Chick street, near the Globe Hotel,

formerly occupied by Walker &

erson.

Having ample facilities for business,

and the disposition to extend every ac-

commodation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him

with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

PACKING, &c., promptly and carefully

filled, at the lowest market prices.

August 20th 1853.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct

from manufacturers, both North

and South, the largest and best assortment

of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-

ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.,

together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purse,

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-

co—opposite Wright, Nichols and Compa-

ny, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is

removed to the first door above the

State Bank, and nearly opposite the

United States and Globe Hotels, where

the subscriber has received, and will con-

tinue to receive throughout the season,

his stock of fresh and genuine Garden

Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White Clover Seed, Blue

Grass, Timothy, Onion Seeds, Giant As-

piragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c

May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE

Augusta French Burr Mill

stone Manufacture.

The sub-

scriber, thank-

ful for the kind patron-

age hereto-

fore extend-

ed to the late

firm of Schi-

mer & Wig-

and, would respectfully inform his

friends and the public, that he con-

tinues to execute orders for his well

known Warehouse French BURR

MILL STONES, of every desir-

able size, at the lowest price and

shortest notice. He also furnishes

Escrows & Colocost Stones.

SHUT MACHINES, of various patterns

BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best brand,

CEMENT, for Mill use

Also, for Planters, small GRIST

MILLS to attach to Gin gears.

All orders promptly attended to.

Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my au-

thorized agent in East Alabama.

All orders addressed to him post

paid, at Silver Run, Talladega Co.

Ala. will receive prompt attention.

Wm. B. SCHIRMER,

Surviving partner of

Schirmer & Wigan.

Sep. 12, 1853.—1y.

ORIELLESTON.

United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS,

Leave Adger's Wharves every

Saturday afternoon and each

alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON,

1500 Tons. Commander

MARION, M. BERRY,

1200 Tons. Commander.

The SOUTHERNER.

W. FOSTER, will

leave each alter-

nate Wednesday; having been new-

ly coppered and guards raised, is

now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having

elegant State Room accommoda-

tions, apply at the office of the

Agent

HENRY MISSROON,

Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Son, Wharves.

Cabin Passage, \$25 00.

Steerage, \$8 00

N. B. A new ship will be placed

on the line to connect with the

Southerner on Wednesdays.

Feb. 22, 1852.

C. J. COLCLOCK, J. BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.

Charleston, S. C.

Huntsville.

FACKLER, COLCLOCK & CO.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tusculu-

bia, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. I.

Haves, Agent, Athens, Ala.

Dec. 6, 1853.—6m.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Keep an office in

Huntsville, Ala., where they

will be prepared to make liberal

advances on Cotton or other Pro-

duce consigned to their House.

Refer to E. I. Woodward, who

will also make advances on Cotton

shipped to the above named House.

Oct. 18, 1853.—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

G. H. CAMERON,

Importers of

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,

145 Meeting Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will supply Country Merchants with

Goods in their line at as low rates as they

can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.

March 7, 1854.—6m.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

At the latest style and superior qual-

ity.

For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

mental exertion or not, whether sick or

well his articles must be written, and all

his multifarious duties performed. These

labors are certainly sufficient to break

down an ordinary constitution—but

when we add to them, pecuniary disap-

pointment and embarrassment, lack of

expected appreciation—the indifference

of friends and the sarcasm of enemies,

we have a satisfactory explanation of the

causes which disappoint the hopes, and

cut short the career of so great a portion

of newspaper editors.

There is occasionally an editor endow-

ed with a strong body and a well poi-

sed mind—alike indifferent to censure

and praise, satisfied with his own pow-

ers, neither alarmed by hope, nor alarm-

ed by fears, that will triumph over all

obstacles, and pursuing calmly, the even

tenor of his way, attain renown, wealth,

and long life; but whilst such an individ-

ual may, like any other prodigy, occa-

sionally be found, numbers will fall a-

round him—the victims of unrequited

mental labor, and disappointed hopes.

Victoria, Texas, Advocate 4th inst.

ILLUSIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Dr. Gooch relates the case of a lady

who in consequence of an alarm of fire,

believed that she was the Virgin Mary,

and that her head was constantly encir-

led by a brilliant halo. Dr. Uwins gives

an account of an intellectual young gen-

tleman who from some morbid associa-

tion with the idea of an elephant, was

struck by a horrid spasm whenever the

word elephant was mentioned. The in-

fantasy carried, that elephant paper, if he

were sensible it were such, produced the

same effect. A similar case is told of a

gentleman who, on narrowly escaping

from the earthquake at Lisbon, fell into

a state of delirium whenever the word

earthquake was pronounced in his hear-

ing. The Rev. John Mason, of Water

Stratford, evinced, in everything sound

judgment except that he was Elias, fore-

told the advent of Christ, who was to

commence the millennium at Stratford.

A lady twenty-three years of age, afflic-

ted with hysterical madness, used to re-

main constantly at the windows of her

apartment during the summer.

When she saw a beautiful cloud in

the sky, she screamed out, "Garverin,

Garverin, come and take me!" and re-

peated the same invitation until the

clouds for millions set up by Garverin.

The Rev. Simon Brown died with the

conviction that his rational soul was an-

nihilated by a special fiat of the Divine

will; and a patient in the Friends' "Re-

tract," at New York, thought he had no soul,

heart, or lungs. There was a tradesman

who thought he was a seven shilling

piece, and advertised himself thus—"If

my wife prevents me for payment don't

change me."

Bishop Warburton tells us of a man

who thought himself a "goose pie," and

Mr. Ferriday, of Manchester, had a pa-

tient who thought he had "swallowed

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1854.

FROST AGAIN.—On Saturday night last we again had considerable frost, but not sufficient to injure what had escaped the previous Sunday night. It continued cold however, and to blow from the north throughout the next day, and on Sunday night we had a perfect freeze, destroying the remainder of the fruit, and it is feared, all the early wheat.

SAD CASUALTY.—A few days ago, the house of Mr. Joseph Lively, one and half miles south of this place, was consumed by fire, and his youngest child, aged between six and twelve months, in the temporary absence of the father and mother was left in the house, and burned to death before it could be rescued.

G. W. FERRY, of Augusta.—We acknowledge the receipt from this gentleman of a handsome present, in the shape of a neat, elegant and fashionable hat, and we tender to Mr. F. our grateful thanks for this manifestation of kindly remembrance.

Mr. Ferry is a wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.; and we are informed by those who deal with him, and who have the best right to know, that there is no man more reliable, fair and correct in his business transactions. He is largely interested in an extensive manufacturing establishment, which enables him to sell Goods at New York prices, and his long experience and intimate knowledge of the business enables him to keep his stock full of the very best articles of the latest styles.

We understand further that Mr. Ferry has been very successful in business. We do not wonder at that. Aside from the fact that his rectitude would insure that end, we have never known a man who was just and generous to the Prince that was long followed by bad luck. The "Black Warrior" has been recaptured by the Cuban authorities, but under circumstances which in no wise settles the difficulty occasioned by the seizure. The vessel was delivered up to Captain Bullock, under the imposition of a fine of \$6000, who received her under protest, which leaves the question of the legality of the seizure open, and the Commander free to claim every manner and measure of damages and redress, which if not fully met, will doubtless be promptly enforced by this government. On this subject, the Washington Union of the 8th ult. says:

"The 'Arctic,' which departs from New York to-day for Liverpool, will convey a special messenger from this government to Spain, for the outrage committed by the authorities at Cuba in the instance of the 'Black Warrior.' We shall impatiently await, in common with every American citizen, the answer which will be given by the Spanish ministry to this demand. If it be favorable and prompt, and if Spain shall consent, within a reasonable time, to our opening diplomatic relations with the Captain-General of Cuba, for the adjustment of any questions which may hereafter arise in our intercourse with that island, then there will be no disposition on the part of the United States to disturb the peace which exists between the two nations. But if any hesitation is manifested by the cabinet of Madrid to disavow the outrageous procedure against our flag and the property of our citizens, and if the contingencies be not removed by which similar occurrences may be occasioned, we shall advocate the employing of all the power which the government can command in support of our rights and interests in Cuba."

In the mean time, it would seem that there is a studied and systematic determination on the part of Spain to continue a system of outrages and insults on American vessels until the peaceful relations of the two nations are permanently broken up. A short time since an American merchantman was overhauled near Matanzas and fired into by a Spanish vessel, and the case has been reported to our government by the U. S. Consul. Another vessel at Matanzas was subjected to tonnage duties, not usual or legal.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—We occupy a considerable portion of our paper to-day on this subject, believing it of more interest to our readers than anything else.

A letter from Paris, as late as the 2nd of March, states that the Czar of Russia, in revenge for the ingratitude of Austria and Prussia, has published a ukase, decreeing the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, which was despoiled and divided principally between these two governments. The Czar tells them, "As to the parts of Poland you unfairly possess, whether you retain them is a question that regards yourselves, and for which you will be responsible."

The same letter says, that in a short time Hungary will be in arms, raising up again the prostrate standard of her nationality.

The truth of the adage, that "when rogues fall out honest men get their due," is about to be realized upon a magnificent and national scale.

There is much of mystery yet to be unfolded in the alliance of France and England, to maintain the balance of

power in Europe, and the integrity of the Turkish empire; and we can but believe that they are as anxious about the balance of power in America as in Europe. In fact their interference in the annexation of Texas and Cuban affairs proves this. And when we remember that France and England tamely witnessed the ruthless spoliation and division of Greece and Poland, we fear they are actuated more by interest than patriotism, and that their balance of power doctrine is but another mode of interference to prevent the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of republican governments. England and France are not afraid of the spread of liberal principles by sustaining Mahomedanism and the integrity of the Turkish empire; yet the restoration of the nationality of Poland, Greece and Hungary would have that effect, although they did not design that their interference should produce that result.

In the midst of all the doubt and conjecture, one thing is certain; our government will have enough to do to protect its rights and take care of its own interests, and nothing to gain by "entangling alliances" with any European power.

In our next paper we design to speak more at large on the singular developments and position of affairs in this war.

For the Republican.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854.

MR. GRANT.

I wish through your paper to call the attention of the citizens of Jackson County as well as the citizens of Oxford and its vicinity, to the fact that at this time a great effort is making in Chambers and Randolph Counties to procure a Stage Line, either from Opelika or West Point, on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, by the way of Wedowee, either to Oxford, Jacksonville, or Cross Plains. One or two stage lines is very desirable on one or both of these routes, as we are concerned, we are satisfied with either or both of said routes, but to obtain either it will take as the contracted notions of the department now is, an act of Congress, so Mr. Dowdell informs me, and to succeed either before Congress or the department, it is necessary to get up large petitions from every point from the starting point to the terminus of both routes showing the weight and power of public opinion in favor of the measure. Petitions are going up to Congress from Opelika, West Point, Lafayette, Freedom, Mill Town, Louisa, Wedowee, and Rockdale, and I want the citizens of Oakley, Chalfin, and Abernethy, to get up petitions urging the route via each of these respective places, two of them being on the route to Oxford and one the route to Jacksonville. If Mr. Ross will build a petition for Opelika or Oxford and vicinity, will speak out by a large petition.

That part of Benton through which the route would run if the terminus is Jacksonville or Cross Plains embraces the Great Valley of the Choctawhatchee, the garden spot of Benton—with its thousands of industrious and enterprising citizens, I hope will move in one solid mass, and speak out and demand as a right, as all that part of Benton lying east of the mountains between White Plains and Jacksonville needs facilities has always been identified with Randolph and would furnish the means of sustaining a stage line cheaper than almost any portion of the State for the Northern part of Randolph and South eastern part of Benton is as well known for furnishing supplies of bread as Egypt was in the days of her Pharaohs, and Armstrong in Randolph, and it is in Benton, as is well known for their care in preserving their crops in years of plenty for the years of scarcity and want as Joseph was under the influence of the secret hand of providence to manifest to the posterity of faithful Abraham, that he was ever mindful of the children of the obedient. I hope the citizens of Jacksonville, Cross Plains, White Plains, Teague's Roads, and other points along the contemplated routes will get up petitions addressed to Congress urging the importance of the connection of the Montgomery and West Point rail road with the Selma and Coosa river rail road by stage, and each representing the advantage of each of their respective locations and the great interest that the traveling public has in a line of stages to reform the connection and the weight of mail matter transported over the routes.

I hope each village and the surrounding country will move at once in this great enterprise and forward the petitions to James F. Dowdell, our Representative. It is to be hoped that the voice of a people that has ever been faithful should be appreciated by the department, who has never received anything from the public Treasury, while other portions of the Union have had her thousands bestowed with a liberal hand. Yours in haste,

JAS. W. GUINN.

Tribute of Respect.

MARCH 30TH, A. D. 1854.

At a called communication of Hiram Lodge, No. 42, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our beloved brother Alfred Moore, one of the oldest and most valuable members of this Lodge, therefore Resolved, 1st,

That in the death of brother Moore, we mourn the loss of a worthy Mason, a most useful citizen, a faithful friend, an upright benevolent and honorable man.

Resolved, 2d, That the memory of his many virtues will long abide with us, and that with becoming reverence we can cheerfully leave the soul of our deceased brother in the hands of a Being who has done all things well.

Resolved, 3d, That as a token of es-

teem for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these Resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Lodge; and also, furnished to the Jacksonville papers, with a request that they publish the same.

GEO. W. SEAGLE, Sec'y.

Affairs in Great Britain.

POPULARITY OF THE WAR MOVEMENT.—The war continued to be quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy were considered moderate.

The French Empire.—**OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH—HIS OPINION OF WAR, ETC.**

The Emperor opened the legislative session of 1854, on Thursday, the 2d inst.

His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest, 7,000,000 hectolitres of wheat having been imported, and more on the way. Famine has been averted, but war is beginning. France has gone as far as he permitted to avoid a collision, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandizement. The days of conquest are passed, never to return.

The results of the frank and unselfish policy of France are known. England, her former rival, is now in alliance, and becoming daily more intimate; Germany, in distrustful remembrance of former wars, and from hitherto paying too much deference to the politics of St. Petersburg, has already received independence of action, and considers freely on what side lies her true interest; Austria, above all, which could not see with indifference the events which were in progress, will enter into an alliance, and will thus give her testimony to the justice of the war.

Here, then, stands the case. Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander of 1815, and of the Emperor Nicholas of the present time, seemed to doubt the danger in which it stood from the colossal power which, by successive encroachments, embraced the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses almost exclusively two internal seas, whence it is easy for its armies and fleets to launch forth against the East has awakened Europe. The injustice of the act by which a powerful sovereign demands concessions from a weaker one, and because he cannot obtain them invades two of his provinces, is enough to put arms in the hands of those who revolt from injustice; but France has also an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy over Constantinople; for to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean. To protect this right has been for ages the policy of every national government in France, and I will not desert it. We are going, therefore, to Constantinople to defend the cause of the Sultan—protect the rights of Christians, defend the freedom of the seas, and France's just rights in the Mediterranean—she will not permit her rank to be degraded by her frontiers against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor; she is going, in short, with all those who desire the triumph of right, justice and civilization. In this solemn conjuncture, gentlemen, is it that I shall be obliged to appeal to the country. I rely firmly upon you, for I have always found in you the generous sentiments which animate the nation. Strong, then, in this security—in the nobleness of our cause—in the firmness of our alliances and the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb it with impunity.

The English press is unanimous in praising this speech.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Report assigns the command of the army of the East to Marshal St. Arnaud; and Marshal Vaillant will succeed him as Minister of War.

DEATH OF ABBE LEMMANAIS.

The Abbe Lemmanais is dead, and his funeral was quite private.

Spain.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION—MADRID IN A STATE OF SIEGE—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

An insurrection of quite a formidable nature had taken place in Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle of Alcazar and other strong positions. A brigadier horse regiment, and the Captain General attacked them with three columns of infantry and some cannon. Several horses were killed, but the insurgents retained possession of the castle the night, but the next day, losing courage, they retreated, and the royal troops took possession of the city, and some cavalry pursued the fugitives. The city was placed under martial law and disarmed. Madrid and the whole province is placed in a state of siege.

Catalonia was quiet, but the news from Aragon excited the country greatly. The insurrection in Saragossa was to have broken out on the 31st inst., but exploded prematurely. The details are very obscure, the papers being prohibited from publishing the facts.

General Concha is deeply implicated. The latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huesca, and had again made a stand. Report says that Narvaez and Estero are united, and are the real masters of the present crisis.

A general insurrection is considered probable.

Prussia.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT ACCURSE TO THE Czar's DEMANDS, ETC.

Russia demands that Prussia shall at least close her ports nearest Russia against French and English ships. Berlin letters say that Prussia is not willing to accede to this demand.

Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

Sweden and Denmark.

Russia makes the same demand on Swedish ports. The reply was not known.

England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleets to take up their station at Kiel. The reply was also unknown.

Both Denmark and Sweden have ordered their citizens in the Russian naval service to return home.

Belgium.

The treaty of commerce between France and Belgium is signed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—**REPORTED CAPTURE OF KALAFAT.**

New Orleans, March 23. LIVERPOOL MARKET.—The market was without animation.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

A despatch to the London Herald says Kalafat has been captured by the Russians, and the whole garrison massacred.—[Doubtful.] The war question is unchanged.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Additional by Pacific.

New Orleans, March 24.

The latest Liverpool accounts state that cotton had slightly declined.

Russia.—Russia has prohibited exports from all her ports, causing an improvement in the price of breadstuffs.

KALAFAT.—The report of the capture of Kalafat is pronounced false.

FRANCE.—France is raising a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of francs, and advances for one hundred ships to convey troops to the seat of war.

SPAIN.—The insurrection in Spain has been quelled. Mr. Soule is said now to be in high favor with the Spanish Government.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of London derry is dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.—On a motion in the House to refer the Nebraska Bill to the committee on the whole, Mr. Hobbie, first assistant clerk, died in Washington yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF MEAGHER.—Francis Meagher arrived at New Orleans yesterday from California.

New Orleans, March 24.

The Crescent City arrived yesterday from Havana. The Captain General has released the Black Warrior, or, she paying a fine of six thousand dollars. Captain Bullock, the fine under protest, and released the ship.

DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

MANIFESTO OF THE Czar OF RUSSIA.

THE Czar's LETTER TO NAPOLEON.

POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

Rumored Fall of Kalafat, and Massacre of all within its Walls.

RUMORED TROUBLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The U. S. mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York at half past 7 o'clock on Thursday.

The news is of great interest. Admiral Corry's division of British fleet was to sail on the 7th or 8th of March for the Pacific. The Russians have made demonstrations against Kalafat. As yet only cannonades have taken place. Sovereign cold in Asia suspends hostilities.

Persia remains neutral, but is fortifying her Turkish frontier.—The Afghans are attacking the kingdom of Candahar. Persia has offered her mediation. The Khan of Khiva has taken refuge in Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring Khans to take part in the struggle against Russia.

Advices from Bucharest state that on the 23d ultimo a Russian battery, between Ibraila and Matchin, attacked a Turkish battery; the cannonade lasted five hours, and it is said was to be continued on the following day.

According to the Breslau Gazette, the cabinets of Austria and Prussia have agreed on the basis of a complete union, in order to pursue a common action in the existing state of affairs, according to the London Times of the 3d inst., there must be some mistake in this report.

The European Struggle.

THE Czar's REPLY TO NAPOLEON.

The Paris Monitor, in its non-official part, gives the following as the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the recent letter of the Emperor Napoleon:

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28. (Feb. 9.) 1854.—Sire.—I cannot better reply to your Majesty than by replying, as they belong to me, the words with which your letter terminates: "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable and should be based upon the same intentions, the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." Your Majesty in accepting this programme as I had traced it, say that you remain faithful to it. I dare believe, and my conscience tells me, that I have not exceeded its limits; for in the affair which has ex-

cited division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed to me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavored to avoid anything which might clash with the religion professed by your Majesty. I have made for the maintenance of peace all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honor and, in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long enjoyed at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by the peace of 1829.

If the cannon-shot of Sinope reverberated painfully on the hearts of all those who in France and England appreciate the national dignity, does your Majesty think that the menacing presence or the entrance of the Bosphorus of the three thousand pieces of cannon of which you speak, and the report of their entry into the Black Sea, remain without echo in the hearts of the nation whose honor I have to defend? I learn from your Majesty for the first time, (for the verbal declarations made to me up to this period have made no such allusion) that while protecting the reinforcement of Turkish troops upon their own territory, the two Powers have resolved to prohibit to us the navigation of the Black Sea—that is to say, apparently, to take from us the right of strengthening our own coasts. I leave it to your Majesty to consider if that be, as you say, the way to facilitate the conclusion of peace, and if, in the alternative which is placed before me, I am permitted to discuss, or even to examine for a moment, your proposals for an armistice, the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, and the negotiation with the Porte of a convention to be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers?

Would you, yourself, Sire, if you were in my place, accept such a position? Would your national feeling allow you to do so? I hold, Sire, that the right of thinking as you would think yourself—your Majesty may not induce me to do so, but I am bound to do so in my right, and Russia, in a guarantee, will prove her faith in 1854 what she was in 1812. However, your Majesty, less incontinent to my honor, should frankly return to programme—if you should prefer me a cordial hand, I will willingly forget what has wounded my feelings in the past. Then, Sire, and then only, we may discuss, and perhaps we may come to an understanding, but I feel limit itself to prevent the Turks from sending additional forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise that they shall do nothing to fear from my army. Let them send a negotiator. I will receive him in a suitable manner. My conditions are those at Vienna. That is the only basis upon which I can allow discussion.

Let your Majesty believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend, NICHOLAS.

Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas.

Nicholas the First &c.

I have already informed our faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreements with the Ottoman Porte.

It is then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not sincerely to wish, as we sincerely wish, the cessation of bloodshed, and reflection and time would convince the Turkish government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigations, in which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, and veiling intentions of aggression. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

The English and French governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring their intentions to protect the Turks and to impede the free navigation of our coasts. After so unheard of a course among civilized nations we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers. Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, who is combating for the orthodox faith.

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combating for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—"O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies scattered."

St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) February, 1854.

MADRID, March 2, 1854.—There are vague reports of a difference having arisen between England and Spain, and of the expected recall of Mr. Isturiz to Madrid. The persons expelled from Spain and sent to Cadiz are to be transported to the Canary Islands.

Release of the Warrior.

It will be seen, from a telegraphic dispatch, that the Spanish authorities in Cuba, have released the Black Warrior, upon the payment of \$6,000 fine. Capt. Bullock and the agents in Havana agreed to these terms, under protest. This leaves the question of the indemnity of damages, just where it was. The myrmidons of Perez cannot thus creep out of the outrage on the American flag, and American commerce, which they committed. They should still be held to the same serve and exemplary responsibility for their conduct.

This news came to New Orleans by the Empire City. The rumor mentioned yesterday afternoon, by the "Evening News," that the Black Warrior had arrived in our harbor, with the same intelligence was without foundation.

Mobile Register.

RUMORED FALL OF KALAFAT AND MASSACRE OF ALL WITHIN ITS WALLS.

[By Telegraphic from London.]

LONDON, March 8, 1854. third edition of the Morning Herald announces the arrival of a messenger, who was immediately closeted with the Queen, brought announcement that the Russians had carried Kalafat, massacred all within its walls. No details are given.

This is generally regarded as false; but it is needless to say the statement—true or false—left the public in the most troubling state of anxiety.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. M. STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

New York, March 24.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The position of the Eastern question remains exactly as it was at the departure of the Arabia.

No fighting had occurred on the globe, with the exception of a few skirmishes.

No intelligence had been received from Asia or from the Allied Fleets. Austria is still wavering, and the Emperor has published a non-committal manifesto.

Prussia, also, has not defined her position, although the Government has rejected the demand of the Czar that allied fleets should be excluded from Prussian ports.

The Czar has sent a new proposal, Peace to Vienna, but the terms are to be the same as those previously proposed.

An English Cabinet Messenger is on his way to St. Petersburg, with a message to the Russian Government to evacuate the Principalities.

Russia has prohibited the export of grain from all her ports, which causes the better feeling in the English bread-stuff market.

The London Morning Herald of the 7th inst. states that Kalafat had been captured, and the garrison massacred. The statement, however, is pronounced to be utterly false.

It is reported that France and England will prevent any movements in Italy. Advices from Constantinople to the 25th ult. state that Persia will remain neutral, and that the Afghans were attacking the Khan of Khiva, who had been summoned to Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring nations to fight against Russia.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the income tax, and the French Minister of Finance is negotiating a loan of 250,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war.

Admiral Corry's squadron, which was sent to a few days for the Black Sea, more difficulties had occurred between the employers and operatives at Belfast.

Vague rumors were afloat at the departure of the Pacific of a serious misunderstanding having occurred between England and Spain, and that the Spanish Minister would probably be called from London.

The insurrection in Spain had been suppressed. Mr. Soule was in high favor with the Queen of Spain.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE.—An affidavit New Orleans, March 24, 1854. The fine imposed on the Black Warrior here has been paid under a solemn protest.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 24. Both Houses of Congress were engaged on Friday on the Private Calendar.

The Washington Union predicts an embroilment with Spain.

New York, March 23. Some reports by the Africa Market, as a decline in the cotton market, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth. Broadstuffs had generally declined.

The Greek Insurrection has been renewed. The Turks have been defeated in several engagements.

The insurgents in Austria were arming.

The Russians have withdrawn from before Kalafat.

The British Government has issued a proclamation declaring the Queen's disapproval of any of her subjects engaging in the service of Foreign States.

Prussia has refused to join the Western Powers against Russia, as not being a maritime State, her interests are not affected by the war.

The Chief Insurgents in Spain have been caught and shot.

The Czar has ordered his troops to immediately cross the Danube.

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Mobile Register.

MARTIN W. WHEELER.

Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business
confided to him, in Benton
County, and the adjoining coun-
ties, April 4, 1854.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAW-
FORD & JAMES G.
DAILEY inform the
public that they have formed a co-
partnership in the
CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS.

They have employed several jour-
nemen, and are now prepared to
all manner of work in their
line, at the shortest notice, and in
the most and most fashionable
style. Crawford returns thanks to
old friends and customers for
liberal patronage he has here-
tofore received, and solicits a con-
tinuance of the same to the firm of
CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having
been granted to me on the 14th
of March, 1854, by the Court of
Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon
the estate of S. M. Satterfield, dec'd, all
persons having claims against said es-
tate will present them within the time
fixed by law or they will be barred.
All who are indebted to the same are
directed to make immediate payment.
JAS. F. STOKES, Adm'r.
April 4, 1854.

Administrators Notice.

By virtue of an order of the Probate
Court of Benton County, Alabama,
made on the 20th day of March, 1854,
I, the undersigned, have taken the
first day of May, 1854, pro-
posed to sell, before the Court House door
of the Town of Jacksonville within the
hours for Sheriff sales at public
sale to the highest bidder on a credit
of twelve months, with interest from
the date of sale, the following property
belonging to the estate of S. M. Satterfield
dec'd, to-wit: one Seal and Protractor,
one small Scissors, one Standard, one
Clock, one Pocket Book, and all
undivided one half interest in four
or Tables two large Crooking
boards, seven Irons, one Standard, three
Boards, two pair points, five
Boards, one pair Fancy Shears,
one stand, one square, 2 set Scott's
and Square, 2 set Mehan's Scales,
one Protractor, one Seal holder, two
candle stands and snuffers, one
glass, three Spunges, one work
box, three clothes Brushes, six Chairs
and one Chalk. Note with approved
bills will be required. All sums un-
paid will be cashed.
JAS. F. STOKES, Adm'r.
of said estate.
April 4, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala. Special Term, April 1, 1854.

This day came C. O. Porter,
Guardian of James P. Lowrey,
minor of Jas. Lowrey dec. and
filed his accounts and vouchers for
an annual settlement of his guar-
dianship.

It is therefore ordered by the court
that Monday the 22d day of May
next be set apart for the examina-
tion and reporting said ac-
count, allowing said vouchers and
that notice thereof be given by pub-
lication in the Jacksonville Republi-
can, a newspaper printed and pub-
lished in the Town of Jacksonville,
for three successive weeks, prior to
said day, as a notice to all persons
concerned, to be and appear at a
special term of said court to be
held at the Court House of said
county, on said 22nd day of May
next, and contest said settlement if
they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
said County, at office
of said County, April 1, 1854.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala. Special Term, April 1, 1854.

This day came Joseph C. and L.
McAuley Executors of the es-
tate of Daniel McAuley, dec'd.,
and filed his accounts and vouch-
ers for a final settlement of said
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STATE OF ALABAMA.

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Ala. Special Term, April 1, 1854.

"COMMON LAW."

Still in Force.

We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer
MERCHANDISE.

Embracing a general variety, in all the lines common to Country Stores.
Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the
lowest market prices.
This needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by
those who examine.
We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to
the consumers.
"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please
call and examine.

March 28, 1854.—6t.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

THE NEW CODE

And the Progress of the Age.

REQUIRING that the old Common Law System, which has held so well for the
merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of
ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

The undersigned, with engine speed have received their

SPRING GOODS,

Selected with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before
examining, you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear
the prices you will be impatient to have them cut off.

"Utile et dulce" being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability
"Common Law," being repealed and amended the New Code being in force,
cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us.

April 4, 1854.

HUDSON & STOKES.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old
friends and customers; and assure them that every attention has been given to
the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most
fashionable styles. They pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any
other house in the country.

March 28, 1854.—6t.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIUE,
MOBILE, ALA.

Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS.

Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED
WARE, CUTS, PISTOLS, TABLE and Pocket Cutlery,
Lamps, Water, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,
AT COST, FOR CASH.

Well worthy the notice of COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT.

In this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskell, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G.
Boesley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddard, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Homme-
dieu and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.

WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with DIAMONDS; and also Enamelled, Plain
Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Clasp Chains, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buck-
les, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster
Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate.

GOLD PENS, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment;
Lockets and Chains, Charms, Jewels, FANCY WORK, BOXES, Tortoiseshell,
Purses, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Machs, Table Desks, Work
Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTINGS, Fine Marble Clocks and Time
Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best Scissors, Razors, Thim-
bles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon
Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Water, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups,
Ladles, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY
TRIMMINGS; and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and
Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY Repaired in a workmanlike
manner. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and New Jewelry made
to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and
Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small
commission.

Mobile, March 28th 1854.—tf.

SELLING OFF AT COST

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st
of July next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW-
ELRY, &c., AT COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever
offered in this city, consisting of—

Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture.
DIAMOND WORK, very rich and of the best styles.

A general assortment of—
Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols,
Paper Machs, Goods, Port Bells, Card Cases,
And a great variety of such Goods as are usually carried for in estab-
lishments of this kind.

This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favor-
able terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to
supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

Manufacturing and Repairing

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.

The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.

W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,
Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—tf.

WALKER WILLIAM & CO.,

PAPER COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
TYPE AND PRINTING PRESS AGENCY,
NO. 82 EAST-BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

PRINTING PAPER.

Agency of South Carolina Paper Manufacturing Company, and sev-
eral other Mills. Constantly on hand the following sizes:

NEWS PAPER. BOOK PAPER.

22 x 30. 22 x 32. 26 x 36. 27 x 40. Medium. 19 x 24.

24 x 32. 24 x 36. 26 x 38. 25 x 39. Double Med'm. 24 x 38.

24 x 34. 24 x 37. 30 x 24. 30 x 42. 24 x 40.

Or Manufactured to any size at short notice.

WRITING PAPERS.

Of every quality White and Blue, Ruled and Plain, Cap, Letter, Note, Folio, Com-
mercial and Blank Post, and Blank Book Papers of all kinds.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Superior MANILLA, which is the strongest paper made, for Hardware, Grocers,
Cotton samples, etc.; Straw and Rag Wrappers, of all sizes. Mail-
ing Papers. ASSORTED COLOURED PAPERS.

CARDS.

Plain, Blank, Enamelled, Coloured and Fancy; Extra Heavy, for Rail-Road
Tickets; Card Boards, large stocks at Manufacturers' prices.

TYPE, PRESSES, AND PRINTING MATERIALS.

Arrangements have been made to go much more extensively into this business,
and to keep larger stocks constantly on hand.

Agents for John T. White's Type and Stereotype Foundry, which has been
established over FORTY YEARS, and is one of the best in the country. Also, R.
HOPE & CO'S Celebrated Printing Press, Manufactured.

TYPE, PRESSES, &c., furnished at the same price as at the Foundry or Ma-
chine Shop, the actual expense of transportation only added, which would have
to be paid if bought in New York.

PRINTING INK.

Book, News and Assorted Colours, of the Best Quality.

Particular pains have been taken in this department, as so much bad Ink has been
sent through the country, to the great annoyance of Printers. All Ink that we
sell is WARRANTED, and if not found good, can be returned at our RISK and ex-
pense.

AGENTS FOR

Maynard & Noy's Celebrated Writing Inks, and Stencil or Marking Ink
for sales boxes, &c., put up in kegs of 10 to 40 gallons; warranted black
and permanent.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

The highest price will be paid for Rags, delivered at any rail-road depot or
steamboat agency. For particulars, please address Walker, William & Co., at
Charleston.

March 28, 1854.

Cabbage Seed

OF the growth of 1853, warranted
fresh and sound, deposited at this
Office for sale.

Feb. 14, 1854.

Sugar & Coffee.

For Sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

March 28, 1854.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail

STATE OF GEORGIA.

1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.

KEYSTONE STATE.

1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARRIS.

Ninety-eight passages without a
single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the
Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-
ing days, every Wednesday, from each
port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.

Feb. 8, Feb. 1, Feb. 8, Feb. 1.

March 8, March 1, March 8, March 1.

April 8, April 1, April 8, April 1.

May 8, May 1, May 8, May 1.

June 8, June 1, June 8, June 1.

July 8, July 1, July 8, July 1.

August 8, August 1, August 8, August 1.

September 8, September 1, September 8, September 1.

October 8, October 1, October 8, October 1.

November 8, November 1, November 8, November 1.

December 8, December 1, December 8, December 1.

January 8, January 1, January 8, January 1.

February 8, February 1, February 8, February 1.

March 8, March 1, March 8, March 1.

April 8, April 1, April 8, April 1.

May 8, May 1, May 8, May 1.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Whole No. 905

the edge of a precipice,

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1854.

U. S. Census.—Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census for this County should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

Law Notice.—In the midst of the notifications respecting "Common Law," the "New Code," &c., we hope that our readers near Mount Folk, will not overlook the announcement by our friend Col. D. M. Walker, that "Corn Law" is in force in that locality. The Colonel has also received, in addition to his stock of Goods, a choice lot of liquors, and as peace is about to be made, we hope he will be very careful not to let them get too much corned.

We cordially invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisements of a number of business men in Augusta, Ga., engaged in the sale of Dry Goods, Drugs & Medicines, Groceries, Ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Musical Instruments, Confectionaries, Garden Seeds, &c. We have not room in this week's paper to refer to each one specially; but what may be said of one, may be said of all. The business men of Augusta, possess facilities for making it the interest of country merchants to deal with them. They deserve encouragement and success, for as a class, they are highly intelligent, liberal and honorable. We have never heard of a merchant in Augusta selling one sample of Goods, and forwarding a different article or quality. Many persons doubtless "go further and fare worse;" and when we take into account the difference in distance, and the extra cost of transportation, there is little doubt, but that Goods can be purchased in Augusta, as much to the advantage of merchants and consumers, in this section of country, as almost anywhere else in the Union.

See advertisement of Archibald R. Smith, who has received a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The great question that is now attracting the attention of the whole world is the contest soon to ensue between Russia on the one side and Turkey, England and France on the other. The immense armaments now being fitted out, the colossal strength of the contending parties, betoken a struggle, such as the world has not yet seen; the issue of which no one can foretell.

Public sentiment, in this country has generally been on the side of Turkey and against Russia. This can be easily accounted for from the fact that all our information of the points in dispute is *ex parte*, derived from the English and French press; and also from the fact that Turkey has recently afforded protection to the Hungarian refugees. Enough however has already leaked out to show that Russia is not altogether in the wrong. That the primary object of Nicholas was to compel Turkey to fulfill her solemn obligations towards Russia in behalf of the Greek Christians, which constitute a large portion of the Turkish population. This, Turkey, secretly incited by France and England, refused to do. The point in dispute was a religious one, a natural result of the antagonism between Christianity and Islamism. Nicholas, as the head of the Greek Church, was bound to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte from the oppression, bigotry and cruelty of their infidel masters. Russia has arrived at just that point in civilization, when religious enthusiasm can be aroused to the highest pitch; when the people are not only ready to draw the sword in defence of religion, but also to propagate it among unbelievers. She has all the zeal which a young convert feels for the faith when he first experiences its awakening and vivifying power.

There is something in the present attitude of Russia, wielding both the sword and the cross, well calculated to call forth the admiration of every Christian people; more especially when we reflect how little the Turks are entitled to our sympathies. Their present country was won from a Christian nation by the sword. Christian blood, shed by the infidel horde, watered every street of Constantinople. Men, women and children were indiscriminately butchered by their fierce conquerors. The monuments of art, the discoveries of science, and the rich mines of literature, were trodden under foot by these fierce barbarians of Asia. Elated by the conquest of the Greek empire, the Turk threatened to carry his victorious arms over the whole of Europe; and at one time the Crescent glittered in the van of battle, even under the walls of Vienna. In the days of their power, the constant amusement of these brutal and vindictive followers of the Prophet, was the impaling of "Christian dogs" that fell into their hands, and exercising their ingenuity in new and untold species of cruelty. Thus, too, in the Greek revolution, they were guilty of such unheard

of atrocities, as finally to arouse the just indignation of the civilized world, and a stop was put to their cruel excesses by the decisive battle of Navarino. Thus too, even in more modern times, they have re-enacted the same bloody drama in a smaller theatre, against the Christians of Syria. In fact, during the four hundred years that the Turks have been encamped in Europe, they have on all occasions, and under all circumstances, shown the most unrelenting and bitter hate for every Christian people.

The larger portion of the subjects of Turkey profess the faith of Christ, (ten millions of Christians to one million of Turks, and the Christians are almost deprived of any civil rights. They can bring no suits, or even be heard as witnesses in their courts of justice. They are helpless victims of Mahomedan rapacity and cupidity; while, if a Mahomedan professes Christianity, he commits a crime that is punished by death.

The Turk too, is incapable of improvement. Strip him of his fanaticism and he becomes impotent, decrepid and effete. He has acquired a few of the vices of the western nations, such as drunkenness, but none of their virtues. Enervated by the voluptuousness of his harems and by the fumes of opium—incapable of progress, he exhibits none of all the symptoms of premature old age, and can never stand before the vigorous and stalwart Russian, who sweeps down like a mountain torrent from the frozen north, bearing on its bosom the elements of a new and more vigorous civilization. The end of the dominion of the false prophet draws nigh. It is written by the finger of Heaven. There is a prophecy, even among the Turks, that their power in Europe should endure for only four hundred years; that period has now elapsed. The best Biblical critics say, that according to the prophecies of Daniel the time has arrived for the fall of Mahomedanism. So far then as the religious element enters into the contest, it would seem that our sympathies would be on the side of Russia; on the side of the Cross instead of the Crescent; of the Bible rather than the Koran.

The alliance of England and France with Turkey, makes it plain that our interest is on the side of Russia. England has ever been our enemy; our interests conflict at every point. She is jealous of our growth and power, and looks upon us, as her only commercial and manufacturing rival; as the only nation ever likely to contest with her the supremacy of the seas. She is openly instigating the abolitionists in their crusade against the rights of the South, not because she dislikes slavery, but because she hates the Union, and would glory in seeing it rent into a thousand fragments.

France, although once our ally, has never had any love for us since General Jackson made Louis Philippe jerk over several millions of francs as an indemnity for spoliation on our commerce. Both these governments have a well founded dread of the spread of republicanism, for they know that a large portion of their subjects are deeply imbued with democratic principles. Napoleon well knows that it was by fraud and treachery that he rose to imperial power on the ruins of the French Republic. According to Lord Clarendon and Lord John Russell's declarations, the alliance between England and France extends to other questions than the dispute between Russia and Turkey, and to other quarters of the globe. This significant declaration is well understood to mean, that England and France will jointly interfere to preserve what they term the "balance of power" on this continent. It is a "fixed fact" that at no very distant day we are bound to have Cuba, either by conquest or purchase, it matters not which. It is almost equally certain, that we cannot obtain it without a war with England and France. In fact it is understood that there is a secret treaty between these governments and Spain by which they are to protect her in the possession of Cuba. Thus it will be seen that we have no reason to cherish any friendly feelings towards either England or France. On the other hand, Russia has always been our friend. Since we became a nation, no difficulties or misunderstandings have ever arisen in our diplomatic relations. Our interests do not conflict at all. The Czar has no jealousy or fear of democratic principles. His subjects are contented under his paternal rule, and have never dreamt of a Republic. His power is firmly established; unlike Napoleon, he does not stand upon a republican volcano, ready at any moment to upheave beneath his feet, and send forth a stream of burning lava, burying crown and sceptre in its fiery flood. So far as Nicholas is concerned, we may gully down Cuba and Mexico too; he would ask no questions. This humbug of the "balance of power" has never entered into his head, no more than this well-founded fear of the spread of republicanism. There is much wisdom in the remark which the Czar is said to have made, that there were only two sensible governments in the world, that of the United States and his own, one where the people rule, and the other where one man rules.

So far then, as the alliance of England and France with Turkey gives a new feature to the contest, it is plainly to be seen that our interest as well as our religious sympathies, lies on the side of Russia. Strange too as it may appear, all the elements of democracy, and the hopes of freedom in Europe, must array themselves with Russia.

Austria it is said has joined the western alliance. Now no where but within the English, French and Austrian dominions, has the least spark of republican "freedom" ever been fanned into a blaze; and within those countries, democracy is kept down only by the bayonet. Russia can give other employment for these bayonets. When the war has fairly begun, the little Napoleon must follow his great uncle to another St. Helena. Italy will throw off the Austrian yoke, and Hungary rise again, phoenix like from her ashes. Perhaps too, Ireland may again dream of liberty, awake from her slumber, and avenge the oppression and bondage of ages. Perhaps even that monstrous scheme of iniquity, fraud and cruelty, the British dominion in India may be shaken, and a day of vengeance arrive for the vassals of British Tyranny in Hindostan.

Russia then, is combating not only for the cause of religion, but indirectly and from necessity, for the cause of liberal principles throughout Europe; at least the enemies of religion and of republicanism are her enemies. The Hungarians, Italians, the Republicans of France, the Irish, will make common cause with her against the triple alliance. We believe that the cause of Religion and Democracy is destined to triumph. As Republicans, we rejoice that Freedom is about to dawn again upon the blood-stained fields of Europe. As Christians, we rejoice that the just retribution of Heaven is about to fall on the unbelieving and turbulent Turks; that the Crescent is waxing faint, and that the Cross is again to be planted on the dome of St. Sophia.

OUR PATRONS IN CHEROKEE
Will please settle their accounts with Judge Turnley or Col. W. P. Davis, as we have been disappointed in attending that Court in person.

The European Intelligence.

We publish this morning copious details of the foreign advices brought last week to this country by the steamships *Franklin* and *Canada*, which we have extracted from the columns of the *N. Y. Tribune*. They will be found well worth an attentive perusal. From them it will be perceived that the first division of the British fleet intended to operate in the Baltic, sailed from Portsmouth, under Sir Charles Napier, on the 11th instant. The Queen visited the squadron in her yacht, and escorted the ships to sea. The remaining division was to sail in a few days, when united in the Baltic, will consist of 44 vessels with 2,200 guns, 22,000 men, and 16,000 aggregate horse power of steam force. From the seat of war on the Danube, there is no news of importance, beyond the partial retirement of the Russians from before Kalafat. The auxiliary French and English armies will not reach Turkey and be ready to act until before April. The Greek insurrection is suppressed. The Czar has published in the official journal at St. Petersburg a reply to the recent invectives of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons. He accuses the British Ministry of having known and partially approved beforehand all the plans whose execution they now hold up as such a crime. The Ministers repel the charge, and promise to refute it by documents. Austria adheres to her declaration of neutrality; but while she approves the course of the Western Powers, states that her future course will be decided by regard for her own interests. Prussia also refuses to join the league against the Czar. In France there is nothing of moment except the fact that the budget makes up an excess of five million francs over the expenses of the Government. Nothing new from Spain. In England we hear of the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Sergeant TALFOURD, the distinguished author and jurist.—*Chas. Cour.*

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate to-day, without transacting any business of importance, went into Executive Session on the Gadsden treaty. The House have passed the bill modifying the Post Office system. The President was requested to furnish any correspondence not heretofore given relative to the Kosztia affair and the seizure of the Black Warrior by the Cuban authorities. The House refused to suspend the rules to entertain a resolution providing for opening negotiations with Great Britain for the annexation of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States.

GREAT APPLE TREE.—There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn., owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures fourteen feet round the trunk, is 130 years old, and produced last season twenty bushels

of apples of a delicious quality.—Previous to 1835, it had yielded near 100 bushels per annum for years. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of Litchfield.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALABRIA.—Loss of 3,000 Souls.—There have been, in Calabria, a succession of earthquakes, with a fearful loss of life. The castle of cosenza has been entirely destroyed, and all the garrison buried in the ruins. A village, containing 900 inhabitants, near the same place, has likewise with its whole population, been destroyed. Up to the last accounts the loss of life was calculated to amount to upwards of 3,000 souls. The shock was felt slightly in Naples, but did not create any damage. The weather is unusually cold for this season of the year.

It is an astonishing fact that in less than three months, nearly a thousand lives have been lost in the United States, or on its coasts, by disasters of various kinds. A thousand lives in three months! Should the ratio continue, the loss, during the 12 months, will be four thousand. This too, in the face of improvements in mechanics, and of a more correct understanding of the value of human life. Every where is seen the carelessness which is the real cause of these disasters. In former years it was confined to our western waters, and to worn out steamboats, but now we have it east as well as west, on railroads, in factories, as well as on steamboats. That thousand lives is a catalogue to make one shudder.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Banner, published at Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, contains a notice of the death of a youth in that county, in the following singular manner. It says:

"William Wood, a youth of about fifteen years of age, son of Richard Wood, sr., a citizen of this county, came to his death in the following singular and distressing manner: He was helping a relative raise a smoke house, and while he and another hand were carrying a log, and in the act of crossing a fence, the log was dropped on the fence, the end striking young Wood on the chin, and causing his teeth to cut his tongue, producing a flow of blood which no available skill could stop, until it terminated his life in about twenty hours."

THE LATEST NEWS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Milner Gibson had moved an address, praying that in the event of a war, Her Majesty would give directions to abstain from interfering with neutral flags, not containing contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the United States and other countries. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that at a Council of ministers, despatches from the French Envoy in London were read, in which the envoy stated that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the propositions made by Prussia for the resumption of negotiations between the Western powers for Russia, as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution, and, therefore, thinks there is no occasion for the two cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and dispatch a third squadron to the Baltic. The opinions of the English Cabinet were fully approved of by France.

BENTON COUNTY, ALA., LEAD MINES.—We have already made mention of some very rich specimens of lead ore derived from newly discovered mines in Benton Co., Alabama; and an analysis, by Dr. R. O. Curry, Chemist and Geologist, fully confirms, in this respect, the most extravagant calculations of the proprietors and their friends. Dr. C., by analysis, found the composition of the ore to be as follows:

Lead,	79	per cent.
Sulphur,	19	5
Silver,	1	5
	100.	

The supply of ore is apparently inexhaustible, and easy of access within a few feet of the surface soil. We are glad to learn that the ownership of these valuable mines has been secured by our friends, Messrs. McRoberts and McKee, favorably known as coal dealers of this city, and Mr. Jacob Stout. Under their auspices, its development will doubtless be prosecuted with skill, energy and success. Messrs. McRoberts & McKee are gentlemen of much experience in mining operations. The mine lies within a short distance of the Kosztia river, affording a navigable outlet by water and the Selma and Tennessee railroad passing within about one mile of it, and already partially completed, is expected to be completed at least that far within another year.—*Nashville Whig.*

The army bills, reported to the Senate have all passed that body, and await the action of the other House. These bills increase the rank and file of the army, and add to the pay provided for pensioners,

and create a retired list. The military reorganization bill is behind hand.

The bill authorizing the construction of six war steamers passed the U. S. House of Representatives on Friday by a large majority, in the form it was reported by the committee.

Upon the plantation of Col. John B. Lamar, in Lee county, Georgia, a log was split open a few days since, and twenty-eight full grown rattlesnakes found within.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, March 29.—The steamship Canada, the packet of the 18th instant, has arrived. Cotton Jull. The sales of the week were 32,000 bales. Speculators took 2,500, and Exporters 2,000.—Fair Orleans 6 1-2d; Middling 5 1-2d; Fair Upland 6 1-4d; Middling 5 3-4d. Flour has declined two shillings. Western Canal 30s; Good Ohio 37s. Wheat has declined fourpence.

Political News.

The Czar's answer to the last propositions (of Prussia) could not arrive until the 15th or 16th.—England and France had determined to decline the proposal of Prussia for the resumption of negotiations with Russia, and to increase their armaments.

There was a general decline in breadstuffs in the French markets. The subscriptions to the French loan already amounted to over 300,000,000 francs. The loan is eagerly taken up.

Thirty thousand Russians are cutting a channel in the ice from Cronstadt to Sveaborg.

The treaty between the Porte and the Western Powers is concluded, on the basis already known. The allied fleets were at Beikos Bay—the Russian fleet at Sedastopol.

Prussia holds back, though still professing to act in accord with the Allies.

Commodore Perry's squadron left Hong Kong for Japan on the 15th of January.

No movement of importance had taken place on the Danube or in Asia. Kalafat still continues to be strengthened, and the Russians suspending their intention of attacking that place, are threatening Galatzin and Brailow. Omar Pacha is also menacing various points on the Danube. Part of the Russian force before Kalafat has been withdrawn more towards Orsova. Prince Paskewitch would soon inspect the Russian troops on the Danube.

The Greek insurrection was not fully pacified. The Egyptian troops have been sent to occupy Candia. Servia is quiet.

It is reported that the first operation of the Anglo French armament will be to attack Sevastopol simultaneously by land and sea.

The Russians are fortifying the interior cities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and workmen are busy strengthening the defences of Sevastopol, Odessa, Cronstadt, and the entrance to the Dniester.

Admiral Ducheane's squadron would soon join Admiral Napier's in the Baltic. There was much excitement on the coasts of that sea. Twenty sailing vessels and steamers were embarking troops at Woolwich.

In the British House of Lords the Coasting Trade bill was read a second time. Earl Derby said that the repeal of the British coasting restrictions would no doubt be followed by similar concessions on the part of the United States, including the carrying trade to California.

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 1-2 per cent.

Warwick, Harrison & Co. and McGregor, in London, and Gladstone, Bond and Co. Manchester have failed.

The Australian steamer Sydney, homeward bound, put into St. Vincent, disabled. She had \$500,000 in gold. The advices are from Sydney to December 4th and Port Phillip to the 15th. The Australian markets were dull and overstocked. Gold was plentiful.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, defending the neutrality of Prussia, and proposing mediation. Napoleon replied that it was too late.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, April 4.—The steamship Baltic has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 22d ult.

The Czar has refused the ultimatum of the Western Powers. Official documents have been received in England, formally declaring war.

No engagement had occurred in Europe or Asia. It is reported that a Russian convoy of treasure had been recaptured near Kars. The Greek insurrection is entirely over. The first division of the French army, under Gen. Corbier, had sailed for Turkey. The French boats had all been taken.

The Baron Mantenfel had urged the neutrality of Prussia in a communication to the Chambers.

Nothing had been heard of Austria. The Swedish fleet in the Baltic was not expected to arrive.

The answer of the Czar was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th to the French Cabinet, and immediately sent to the English Ministers, who immediately sent word to Napier.

Four French ships had been sent to join the English fleet in the Baltic. Napier arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

Russia continues to urge Prussia to preserve her neutrality. Bills on Prussia were unsaleable in London.

WAR TO BE DECLARED AT ONCE.

New York, April 5.—Russia has rejected the proposals to evacuate the principalities, and war is to be declared at once by Great Britain.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees it was unanimously agreed that Miss NORTON should select and procure a suitable Assistant Teacher.

In accordance with that resolution we have the pleasure to announce that she has engaged the services of Miss MARTHA E. GRANT for the balance of this session.

C. J. CLARK, Secretary.

April 11, 1854.—3c.

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, HAVE received their SPRING STOCK of

GOODS.

comprising a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, Crockery, Drugs and Medicines, Bolted cloths, Buggy and Carriage articles, &c., &c.

April 11, 1854.—1c.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 320 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road. The land is of good quality, one hundred acres cleared, improved, and well watered. There is on the tract a good Grist and Saw Mill, and an abundance of valuable timber quite convenient to the mill.

Any person who may wish to obtain a bargain in a valuable place, would do well to call soon and examine for themselves.

D. TREADWELL.

April 11, 1854.—6m.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on accommodating terms, my plantation situated five miles south of Jacksonville, containing 480 acres, 320 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. About 125 acres bottom land first class, and the upland the first class of soil in this section of the State. The place is well watered with good springs; one of which is extraordinary for size and beauty, situated convenient to a fine building location. There is on the place a good Gin House, and out houses; and a good Orchard of various kinds of selected fruit. The best outlet for range of the land is one and a quarter miles from the Selma & Tenn. Rail Road, and altogether it is as desirable a location as can conveniently be found.

Persons who may desire to purchase are referred to Maj. B. C. Wily.

WM. L. TERRELL.

April 11, 1854.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

COURT OF PROBATE for Benton County, Alabama, To hold Term, April 8th, 1854.

This day came Francis Slayton, Executor, and A. J. Slayton, Executor of the Estate of Arthur Slayton, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Wednesday, 17th day of May next be set for examining, stating and reporting said accounts, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 17th day of May, next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 8th day of April, 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 11, 1854.

Cabbage Seed

OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale.

Feb. 14, 1854.

Sugar & Coffee.

For Sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

AUGUSTA.

Planter's Hotel.
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR.
BROAD STREET
AUGUSTA, GA.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets.
At Wholesale.
MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of

HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.

Which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New York with the addition of Freight. If you do not believe it, call on us, as we take pleasure in showing our Goods.

W. N. NICHOL
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y

ALFRED BAKER, | T. D. CASWELL
BAKER & CASWELL,
Grocery and Commission
MERCHANTS.
AUGUSTA, GA.

Will attend promptly to sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care. Advances if required made. Produce in Store.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Re-wood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. I. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Son, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be as fully equal to any instrument manufactured in this country. Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, 54.—1y.

Jackson, Miller & Verdyer,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND

DRY GOODS.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)
William E. Jackson, { AUGUSTA, GEO.
George T. Jackson, {
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdyer.

Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnaburghs at

FACTORY PRICES.

Liberal discount for Cash. Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.

April 11, 54.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY
NO. 50 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, | H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, | WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, | Z. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, | T. W. CHICHESTER,
April 11, 54.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,

DEALER IN

STOVES & GRATES.

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.

METALLIC ROOFING

Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.

The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

April 11, 54.—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN

BONES & BROWN.
Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, etc.
Augusta, Ga.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glassware.
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-
saburgs and Stripes, sold at Fac-
tory Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

GREAT SALE.
The subscribers are now receiving di-
rect from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assort-
ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Ra-
sors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.,
together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Leads, Wallis, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
every style and pattern, together with
full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS

PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.

Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ing. Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
Winter. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at
the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stockings, merino and Silk
Hosiery Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the
latest styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advan-
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—
They are purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

A. FREDERICK.
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail
Dealer in
CONFECTIONARY:
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Broad Street, Opposite the
"AUGUSTA HOTEL."

Augusta, Ga.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
BROAD STREET,
Nearly Opposite the United States and
Globe Hotels.)

AUGUSTA, GA.
The subscriber keeps on hand a
full supply, and is constantly
adding Large and Fresh addi-
tions.

ALLEN, FIELD & FLOWERS
This will be warranted in
every respect, to which he invites
the attention of the public at large.
The usual deduction made to
wholesale merchants. Catalogues
sent gratis, when applied for.
Among the field seeds
imported, White and Red Clover,
Lucerne or French Clover,
Blue Grass, &c. Heards and Timo-
thy, Orange, Mangie Wurt-
ton, Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c.
J. L. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Augusta French Burr Mill
Stone Manufacturing.

The subscriber, thank-
ful for the kind patron-
age heretofore ex-
tended to the late
firm of Schi-
mer & Wig-
and, would respectfully inform his
customers and the public, that he con-
tinues to receive orders for his well
known French Burr
MILLS, of every desira-
ble size, at the lowest price and
best quality. He also furnishes
various kinds of COARSE STONES,
for grinding, of various patterns
and of the best brand,
for the Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grist
stones, for grinding to fine meal,
for the use of the mill.

Orders promptly attended to.
J. A. HENDRICK is my au-
thorized agent in East Alabama.
Orders addressed to him post
at Silver Run, Talladega, Co.
will receive prompt attention.

W. B. SCHIRMER,
Surviving partner of
Schi-mer & Wigand.
April 11, 1853.—1y.

MILLS.
I have purchased from Judge
John H. Lumpkin, the Mills for-
merly owned by Crutchfield, which
were fully repaired last year, and
are in complete order now, to make
fine flour. New wheel, bolting-
cloths, sieve and smutter, with com-
plete and accommodating millers.
I am, also, responsible for any loss
of grain at the mill, by carelessness
or otherwise on the part of the
millers. Cash paid for wheat at fair
prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.
March 21, 1854.—1y.

SPRING & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY.
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fan-
cy Hats various colors. Campeachy,
Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single brim
Palm Leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UM-
BELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnet Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

M. P. STEVALL,
Warehouse & Commission
Merchant.
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in all
its branches, in the ex-
tensive Fire Proof Warehouse, on
Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel,
and formerly occupied by Walker &
Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business,
and the disposition to extend every ac-
commodation to his customers, he pledges
his strict personal attention to the in-
terests of all those who may favor him
with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully
filled, at the lowest market prices.
August 20th 1853.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesha and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
G. H. CAMERON,
Importers of
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
145 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Will supply Country Merchants with
Goods in their line at as low rates as they
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.
March 7, 1854.—6m.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

ELECTION NOTICE.
IN obedience to an order of Brig.
Gen. J. B. Martin, an election
will be held on Saturday the 12th
day of May next, in the various
precincts of the 72d 73d and 93d
Regts Ala. Mil. for Colonels Com-
mandant of said Regiments. The
Ballots are hereby authorized to
hold the election in their several
precincts.
A. BROWN,
April 11, 1854. Sheriff.

Administrators Notice.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate
Court of Benton County, Alabama,
made on the 30th day of March, 1854,
I will on the 1st day of May, 1854,
propose to sell, before the Court House door
in the Town of Jacksonville within the
usual hours for Sheriff's sales at public
auction to the highest bidder on a credit
of twelve months, with interest from
date, the following property belonging
to the estate of S. M. Satterfield dec'd.,
to-wit: one Seal and Protractor, one
pair small Scissors, one Standard, one
Metal Clock, one Pocket Book, and all
so the undivided one half interest in four
Boards or Tables two large Crooking
Shears, seven Irons, one Standard, three
pair Board Shears, two pair points, five
Press Boards, one pair Faney Shears,
one lank-and, one square, 2 set Scott's
Scissors and Square, 2 set Melan's Scales
and Protractor, one Seal holder, tape
line, 2 candle stands and snuffers, one
Looking-glass, three Sponges, one work-
box, three clothes brushes, six Chairs
and 3 lbs. Charcoal. Notes with approved
security will be required. All sums un-
der five dollars cash.
JAS. F. STOKES, Adm'r
April 4, 1854. of said estate.

MILLS.
I have purchased from Judge
John H. Lumpkin, the Mills for-
merly owned by Crutchfield, which
were fully repaired last year, and
are in complete order now, to make
fine flour. New wheel, bolting-
cloths, sieve and smutter, with com-
plete and accommodating millers.
I am, also, responsible for any loss
of grain at the mill, by carelessness
or otherwise on the part of the
millers. Cash paid for wheat at fair
prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.
March 21, 1854.—1y.

CORN LAW IN FORCE.
The New Code in part Repealed!
So, you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt.
Polk, about as large a Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS
And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else.
We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the
Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any reg-
ular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with
much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods
to be new and the most fashionable styles.
April 11, 1854.

War News—Peace about to be made.
WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR,
COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice
LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash.
Apl 11, 1854.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS.
A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his SPRING & SUMMER sup-
ply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost
every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.
Cloths and Cassimers,
Linen, Cottons,
Muskets, Cambricks,
Saddles, Bridles AND HARNESS.
Silks, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings,
Domestics,
Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware.

Ready-Made Clothing.
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & Shoes, Bonnets, Veils, &c.
Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Linens
and Spirits of various kinds, Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., &c., which
are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH, & Co., one
door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and cus-
tomers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine
his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantage-
ous to purchasers.
April 11, 1854.—2m.
N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

"COMMON LAW,"
Still in Force.
We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer
MERCHANDISE,
Embracing a general variety, in all the lines common to Country Stores.
Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the
lowest market prices.
'Tis needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by
those who examine.
We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to
the consumers.
"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please
call and examine.
March 28, 1854.—6t.
WOODWARD & WHITE.

THE NEW CODE
And the Progress of the Age,
REQUIRING that the old Common Law System which has told so well for the
merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of
ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.
The undersigned with engine speed have received their
SPRING GOODS,
SELECTED with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before
examining, you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear
the prices at which they are offered, you will be impatient to have them out.
"Hats at duty," being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability.
"Common Law," being repealed and amended the New Code being in force,
cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us.
April 4, 1854. HUDSON & STOKES.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old
friends and customers; and assuring them that every attention has been given to
the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most
fashionable styles—they pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any
other house in the country.
March 28, 1854.—6t.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
J. A. L'HOUMEDIE,
MOBILE, ALA.
Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and St. FRANCIS STS.
Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED
Ware, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Lamps, Waiters, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,
WELL WORTH THE NOTICE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT, AT
AT COST, FOR CASH.

Is this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskell, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G.
Beesley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Scudart, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Ho-
medie and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.
WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with DIAMONDS; and also Enamelled, Plain
Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Chatelains, Gold Scales and Keys, Fob Buck-
les, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster
Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate—
GOLD PENS, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment;
Lockets and Chains, Charms, Reticules, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonies,
Purses, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Mocha, Table Desks, Work
Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTING, Fine Marble Clocks and Time
Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best Scissors, Razors, Tim-
bles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon
Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups,
Ladles, Pitchers, &c.; Canees, Gold, Silver Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY
TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and
Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.
X. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY Repaired in a workmanlike
manner. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and New JEWELRY made
to order.
Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and
Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small
commission.
Mobile, March 28th 1854.—4t.

SELLING OFF AT COST
TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st
of May next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW-
ELRY, &c., at COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever
offered in this city, consisting of—
Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture.
Diamond Work, very rich and of the latest styles.
A general assortment of—
Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols.
Paper Mocha Goods, Port Monies, Card Cases.
And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in estab-
lishments of this kind.
This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favor-
able terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to
supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.
Manufacturing and Repairing
Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.
The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.
W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,
Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—4t. Battle House.

ROBERT H. WYNNE,
TAILOR.
Respectfully informs the citizens
of Jacksonville and vicinity,
that he has removed his shop to the
east side of Main street, a few doors
north of the Republican Printing
Office. He deems it unnecessary
at present to say more than that
he is prepared to execute promptly
all work in his line, in the most
durable, neat and fashionable style.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes
to merit, and respectfully solicits a
continuance of the patronage of his
old friends and customers.
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING
HARDWARE,
AND
TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
KIND IN THE U. S.
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,
No. 287 Market St. above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers' Depot for Locks
of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat.
Silvered Glass, Knobs, &c.; Premium
Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns;
Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most
complete assortment of all the modern
patterns in this line. Builders and de-
alers are invited to call and examine our
stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if
desired.
HOT AIR REGISTERS, AND VEN-
TILATORS.
At Factory Prices
Persons at a distance who wish to or-
der Goods, and desire an estimate or
particular description, they can write to
McCLURE & BROTHER, and all informa-
tion as to Goods and Prices will be given
by return of mail.
All orders put up under the immedi-
ate supervision of the firm.
CALL AND SEE US.
March 7, 1854.—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala. Special Term, March 25th,
A. D. 1854.
This day came J. A. McCamp-
bell Guardian of Minor heirs of
Adam Shuffield, dec'd, and filed
his accounts and vouchers for an
annual settlement of his guardian-
ship.
It is ordered by the Court, that
Monday the 15th day of May next
be set for making said settlement;
and that notice thereof be given by
publication in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a newspaper printed in
the Town of Jacksonville in said
county, for three successive weeks,
prior to said day, as a notice to
all persons concerned, to be and
appear at a regular term of said
court, to be holden at the Court
House of said county, on said Mon-
day the 15th day of May next and
contest said settlement if they
think proper. Witness, A. Woods,
Judge of Probate of said county,
at Office this 25th day of March,
A. D. 1854.
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
March 28, 1854.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton County,
Alabama, Special Term, February
25th, 1854.
This day came William Barker,
Guardian of the minor heirs of
George W. Manly, deceased, and
filed his accounts and vouchers for
an annual settlement of his guardian-
ship. It is ordered by the Court
that Monday the 8th day of May
next be set for making said settle-
ment, and that notice thereof be
given by publication in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a newspaper
printed in the Town of Jackso-
ville, in said County, for three
successive weeks, prior to said day,
as a notice to all persons concern-
ed, to be and appear at a Regular
Term of said Court, to be holden
at the Court House of said coun-
ty, on said Monday the 8th day of
May next, and contest said settle-
ment if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
Probate of said County, at office
this 25th day of February, A. D.
1854.
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
March 21, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala. Special Term, March
13th, 1854.
This day came Washington Wil-
liams, Guardian of Adelaide
Crozier, minor daughter of A. T.
Crozier deceased, and filed his ac-
counts and vouchers for a final
settlement of his Guardianship.
It is ordered by the Court that
Monday the 8th day of May next,
be set for making said settlement,
and that notice thereof be given by
publication in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a newspaper printed in
the Town of Jacksonville, in said
County, for three successive weeks
prior to said day, as a notice to all
persons concerned, to be and ap-
pear at a regular term of said court
to be holden at the court house of
said county, on said Monday the 8th
day of May next, and contest said
settlement if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
Probate of said County, at office
this 13th day of March, A. D. 1854.
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
March 21, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala. Special Term, Feb. 20, 1854.
This day came Henry B. Tur-
ner, jr., Administrator of the
estate of Henry B. Turner, sr. de-
ceased, and filed his accounts and
vouchers, for a final settlement of
said estate.
It is therefore ordered by the
court, that Monday the 8th day of
May next be set for examining, au-
diting and stating said account, al-
lowing said vouchers and for mak-
ing said settlement and that no-
tice thereof be given by publica-
tion in the Jacksonville Republic-
an, a newspaper printed and pub-
lished in the Town of Jacksonville,
in said county, for three successive
weeks, prior to said day, as a no-
tice to all persons concerned, to be
and appear at a special term of
said court, to be held at the court
house of said county, on said Mon-
day the 8th day of May next,
and contest the making of said set-
tlement if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
said Court, at Office this 20th day
of February, A. D. 1854.
Attest: J. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
March 21, 1854.

Eye Sight Restored.
BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURE," the
sight may be preserved through-
out life, or it may be restored after glasses
have been worn many years. This won-
derful effect is produced in a month or
more, according to the age of the per-
son, without pain by this Philosophic-
ally constructed Instrument, by which
the cornea of the Eye is gradually rais-
ed to its original convexity, rendering
the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent
free of postage by mail on the receipt
of \$5 00.
Sole Agent for Ala.
Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.
C. C. Porter,
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala. Special Term, March 13th
A. D. 1854.
This day came Washington Wil-
liams & Abner H. Borders Executors
of the Estate of Lucinda S.
Crozier deceased, and filed their
accounts and vouchers for a final
Settlement of their Administration.
It is ordered by the Court that
Monday the 8th day of May next,
be set for making said settlement,
and that notice thereof be given by
publication in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a newspaper printed in
the Town of Jacksonville, in said
county, for three successive weeks
prior to said day, as a notice to all
persons concerned, to be and ap-
pear at a regular Term of said
court, to be holden at the court
house of said county, on said Mon-
day the 8th day of May next, and
contest said settlement if they think
proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
Probate of said county, at office this
13th day of March, A. D. 1854.
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
March 21, '54.

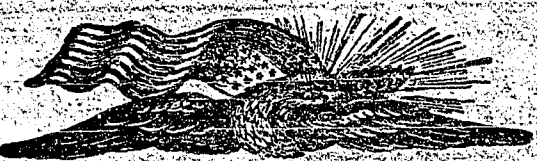
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton County,
Alabama, Special Term, February
25th, A. D. 1854.
This day came William Barker,
Guardian of the minor heirs of
Thomas J. Walker, deceased, and
filed his accounts and vouchers for
an annual settlement of his guardian-
ship: It is ordered by the court
that Monday the 8th day of May
next be set for making said settle-
ment, and that notice thereof be
given, by publication in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a newspaper
printed in the Town of Jackso-
ville, in said county, for three suc-
cessive weeks prior to said day, as
a notice to all persons concerned, to
be and appear at a Regular Term of
said court to be holden at the court
house of said county on said Mon-
day the 8th day of May next, and
contest said settlement if they think
proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
Probate of said County, at office
this 25th day of February, 1854:
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
March 21, 1854.

POCKET BOOK LOST.
LOST near Bacchus' Store, Ben-
ton County, on Friday the
20th inst. a small Pocket Book
containing two hundred and sixty
three dollars. The above reward
will be given by the undersigned
to any person who may find and
deliver to him the said Pocket
Book and money.
J. L. WHITESIDE.
Jan. 31, 1854.

Benton County Tax Sales.
On Monday the 1st day of May next,
I will sell to the highest bidder for
cash before the Court-house door
in the Town of Jacksonville, the
following described Lands, or so
much thereof as will discharge the
Tax and Cost due thereon:
The south half of N E q. Sec.
28, T. 14, R. 8, 80 acres, as the
property of J. T. Bradford—State
and County Tax for 1853, \$1 90.
Also, at the same time and place,
one Lot in Jacksonville, known as
Lot No. 46, supposed to belong to
the heirs of ——— Speaker—State
and County tax for 1853, \$2 74.
At the same time and place, lands
in Sec. 10, 11, & 12, T. 15, R. 5,
supposed to belong to Mr. Turner,
about 1200 acres—State & County
tax \$25 70.
At the same time and place Fr.
D Sec 29, T 15, R 5, 36 acres, sup-
posed to belong to Solomon Chap-
man of Miss.—State and County
tax for 1853, 78 cents.
At the same time & place, south
half of Sec. 34, T 14, R 7, 320 acres
owner unknown—State and county
tax from 1848 to 1853, inclusive,
\$73 30.
WM. R. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector, Benton Co.
Jan. 31, 1852.—3m.

Good Land for Sale.
The undersigned offers
to sell the Land and Farm
on which he now lives,
containing four hundred
acres, with at least eighty acres of
good fresh land, in a good state of
cultivation, with a comfortable
dwelling, and other convenient
houses, situated four miles above
Greensport, on the Coosa River in
Benton County.
He has also some other fine set-
tlements, some on the river, others
near, and some near the Rail Road.
Some of the Land has very good
improvements on them, generally
well watered. Settlements of al-
most any size and quality to suit
purchasers.
If you wish to know the price,
call and see the Tax Assessor's
Book, and you can have them at
what they are there given in, with
5 per cent. taken off.
T. R. MANGHAM.
Nov. 22, 1853.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.



NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

Of certain lands in the States of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, situated on the routes of the following proposed Railroads, viz:

From Mobile to Gerard, Alabama; from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama; and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana; and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, on the Chattahoochee river, to Montgomery, Alabama.

In pursuance of the orders of the President of the United States, bearing date the 13th and 21st instant, all the public lands within the following named townships, situated along the routes of the proposed Railroads above mentioned in the districts of land subject to sale at the several offices herein mentioned, will be withdrawn from sale or entry until further notice, to-wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In the District of lands subject to sale at S. S. STEPHEN'S.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of ranges one, two, three, and four.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of ranges two, three, and four.

South of the thirty-first degree of latitude and east of the principal meridian.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of ranges two, three, and four.

South of the thirty-first degree of latitude and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of ranges one and two.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at SPARTA.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen.

Townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of ranges eighteen, nineteen, and twenty.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range twenty-one.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range twenty-two.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range twenty-three.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range twenty-four.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range twenty-five.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-six.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-seven.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-eight.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-nine.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CANAHA.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range nine.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range ten.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range eleven.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twelve.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range thirteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range fourteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range fifteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range sixteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seventeen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range eighteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range nineteen.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-one.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-two.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-three.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-four.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-five.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-seven.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-eight.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range twenty-nine.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at MONTGOMERY.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range sixteen.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range eighteen.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-three.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-four.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-six.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-seven.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-eight.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range twenty-nine.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-three, and twenty-four, of ranges thirteen, fourteen, fifteen & 16.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Township twenty-two, of range one.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range one.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range two.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range three.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range four.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range five.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range six.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range seven.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range eight.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range nine.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range ten.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twelve.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range fifteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range sixteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-one.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-two.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-six.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-seven.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-eight.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-nine.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at HUNTSVILLE.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Township eight, of range two.

Townships nine, ten, and eleven, of range four.

Townships nine, ten, and eleven, of range five.

Townships nine, ten, and eleven, of range six.

In the district of lands subject to sale at LEBANON.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.

Township twenty-one, of range one.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range two.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range three.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range four.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range five.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range six.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range seven.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range eight.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range nine.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range ten.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twelve.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range fifteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range sixteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-one.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-two.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-six.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-seven.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-eight.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range twenty-nine.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range thirty.

In the district of lands subject to sale at GREENSBURG.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships eight, nine, and ten, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

Township ten, of range seventeen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at NEW ORLEANS.

South of the base line, east of the principal meridian, & east of the Mississippi river.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of ranges ten and eleven.

Townships eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range twelve.

Townships ten, eleven, and twelve, of ranges thirteen and fourteen.

Townships ten, eleven, and twelve, of range fifteen.

Given under my hand, at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this 25th day of February, 1854.

By order of the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

PIANO FORTE.

Music Ware-Room.

ROMA, GA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTEs, all fresh and new, direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired *MOBILIAN* Attachment; and also New SCALE PIANO FORTEs; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the *Grand Piano*. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place;" which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed.

WM. JOHNSON.

Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co. ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with

IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK.

Work Warranted.

Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854—Jm.

COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep GINS on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage.

Address J. L. & W. C. ORR.

Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY.

APRIL 4, 1854.—Jm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Satterfield, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred; and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.

JAS. F. STOKES, Admr.

April 4, 1854.

Male and Female Academy.

WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first of Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices.

March 7, 1854.—Jm.

W. B. MARTIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Whatley & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

B. T. POPE.

Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS.

Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery.

Office in Oxford, Ala.

BENJ. A. BROOKS.

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala.

Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

James A. McCampbell.

Attorney at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853.—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY.

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMAS.

THOMAS HAYDEN.

Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 10, '54.

JOHN H. WRIGHT.

Attorney at Law.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Andrew McDaniel, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 10th, March, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

A. BROWN.

Ex Officio Admr.

March 14, 1854.

RAGS, RAGS.

Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choccolocco in Benton County.

Wm. MALLORY.

Feb. 10, 1854.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

From.

A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by.

HUDSON & STOKES.

Americans, DeLaines, & Co.

are of the latest style for dress.

For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

BOUVET'S.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets.

For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Male and Female Academy

WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first of Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices.

March 7, 1854.—Jm.

BOOTS & SHOES.

B. R. TURNER & BROTHER.

ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, West and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will afford both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point: Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD.

June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

WEIR'S HOTEL has

been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

NOTICE

OF THE REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE, FROM SPARTA TO ELBA IN ALABAMA.

UNDER authority of an Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing changes in the location of Land Offices," approved March 3, 1853, it is hereby declared and made known, that the Land Office for the sale of the public lands in the SPARTA district, Alabama, will be removed from the town of SPARTA, its present location, to ELBA, in Coffee County in said State, on the first day of April next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1854.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: JOHN WILSON.

Com'r of the General Land Office.

March 7, 1854.—G.W.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

MOBILE, ALA.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has based the above well known HOTEL, which he has opened upon the EUROPEAN and RESTAURANT PLAN.

The very best articles in the CULINARY ART are prepared and served up in the most elegant and comfortable manner, and the TABLE is supplied with everything that a most abundant market will afford—Wild Game, Oysters, Frogs, &c., in season served up at the lowest prices.

Experienced and attentive WAITERS are at all times ready to anticipate the wishes of the Guests.

The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole premises put in complete order, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public.

Transient and permanent boarders will find in this establishment, greater accommodation than are usual in Hotels; the hours of meals being as follows:

Breakfast, from 7 to 10 1/2 o'clock. Dinner, from 12 o'clock, to 1 o'clock. Supper, from 7 o'clock, to 10 o'clock.

Terms of Board, as follows:

Transient persons, \$3.00 per day, per week, \$15.00

Permanent Boarders, with " 10.00

" without " 6.00

Dinner 50c Breakfast and Tea each, 50c

He hopes that his long experience in the business and a desire to please, will meet with liberal patronage.

O. J. NOYES.

SPLENDID PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I will sell my plantation lying near and at Springville, and extending from 12 to 15 miles West of Ashville, St. Clair County Ala. containing 1500 Acres 450 in a high state of cultivation, with two good improved settlements, good dwelling houses, negro and out houses the tract may be divided into several settlements if desired, the tract abounds in good and never failing springs, the lands are generally red or chocolate color and produce Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats &c., equal to any in this latitude.

The stock, Corn and Fodder will be sold with the plantation if desired—I will sell all or a part of the land. For terms apply to Hon. Jno I. Thomson at Ashville or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAS. THOMASON.

Springville, St. Clair County, Ala.

Oct. 4th 1853.

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Mr. FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States has been recently making a Southern tour. He left Montgomery on Tuesday last for Georgia. He has been received everywhere with marks of distinguished honor, and that hospitality for which the South is proverbial, without distinction of party. With a few exceptions, the administration of Mr. Fillmore was generally popular, and we have always regarded him as the best specimen, ever accidentally given to the country by the Whig party, except John Tyler.

Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Everett it is believed will be the next whig candidate for the Presidency; and some of the papers conjecture that Mr. Fillmore's visit to the South is connected with that object; but what if it is? there is nothing wrong. He ought to become personally acquainted with every section of the Union as far as possible. The better he becomes acquainted with the South, like other distinguished Northerners, the more liberal and less intolerant he will be towards it, whether in official station or as a private citizen.

There has been recently considerable controversy respecting the authorship of the Hulsemann letter; one statement affirming that Mr. Everett had claimed to be the author, and demanded and received from Mr. Webster's executors the original copy in his own hand writing. The last statement, however, is that he disclaims the authorship, and asserts only that he consulted with Mr. Webster on the subject.

TAX FOREIGN NEWS.—In today's paper will be found more important and interesting than any we have published for months. England and France have both formally declared war against Russia, and are hastening their armies to the scene of conflict. There has also been heavy fighting between the Turks and Russians on the Danube, in the latter part of which the Russians were victorious. The Emperor of Russia is pressing forward with great energy in order to strike a decisive blow if possible before the arrival of the British and French fleets and armies. This news has caused a slight decline in Cotton, and a rise in the provision market; and now that all suspense is at an end, we shall soon know the worst of the tendencies of the war in this respect.

Fire.—Jacksonville, Florida, was lately almost destroyed by fire, and its name in Alabama, made a very narrow escape on Friday last. The alarm of fire was given that day about 11 o'clock. The roof of a kitchen belonging to the Brick tavern kept by Mr. C. Sublett, was ascertained to be on fire; but by prompt exertions, and some daring feats on the part of several young men, the fire was speedily subdued, before any material damage had been sustained. The place of the fire very naturally created extensive alarm, as it was readily perceived, that if it could not be subdued all the buildings on the square, as well as many others must inevitably be destroyed.

An affray occurred in this place on Saturday last, which well might prove fatal to one of the parties. The circumstances as we learn were briefly these. Mr. J. B. White of Wetumpka arrived in the stage, and a short time afterwards went to the office of Gen. R. G. Enloe, and fired upon him with a small pistol loaded with shot, which took effect behind and above one of his ears. There were also two or three men present, but no dangerous wounds inflicted by White with a knife or dirk, upon the head, hand and arm of Gen. E. The shot did not penetrate the skull, and were extracted by the attendant Physician, who is of opinion that the wound is not dangerous. White gave himself up to the Sheriff, and was, on the same evening, before his Hon. Judge Walker, held to bail for his appearance at Court.

The bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators has passed the house of Representatives, by a large majority; what may be its fate in the Senate we cannot even conjecture.

The bill making appropriations for the building of six steam frigates has passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President.

The bill to increase the rank and file of the army has also passed one if not both houses of Congress.

The communication of "Hendley" has been received and shall have place in our next.

THE WEEKLY MONTGOMERY MAIL.—We have received the first and second numbers of this paper, mentioned as about to be started by Messrs. Hollifield & Hooper. Mr. Hooper is a writer of considerable celebrity, and extensively known in this State as the author of several books, and for some years, Editor of the Chambers Tribune; in consequence of which public expectation was raised considerably respecting the forthcoming paper, and we need say nothing more than that this expectation has been

fully met in these numbers of a very large, neat and interesting paper.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the present year, four numbers, which includes that for May, of this truly valuable periodical; but we have neglected to notice it, not from any want of appreciation of the work or its worthy publisher, but simply because we thought it was so extensively known and its reputation so thoroughly established, that anything we might say would be a matter of indifference. There is no falling off in the May number. It contains 100 pages—15 Engravings—74 Contributors—the latest and most beautiful fashions and every thing a Lady may desire to complete her Spring Toilet.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston on the morning of the 18th inst., commencing at the extensive Drug store of P. M. Cohen, & Co. The following is a list of the houses destroyed: P. M. Cohen & Co., Z. C. Waldron & Co., F. D. Fanning & Co., Gilliland, Howell & Co., and Courtney, Tennant & Co. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

The attention of land buyers is called to the advertisement of Mr. J. C. Baird, who offers for sale a valuable tract of land well improved, some nine miles north-west of this place. The advantages of the place and inducements to purchasers can be seen and appreciated by reference to the advertisement itself.

John Mitchell, one of the Irish patriots and refugees, who is at present Editor of the "Citizen," New York, has written and published a second letter, inciting his countrymen to take advantage of England's present difficulties to assert and achieve their national independence.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors for Benton County, beg leave to respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this county to the election of School Commissioners on the 1st Monday in May next, as required by the Free School Law passed at our last session of the Legislature.

The law as it now stands, requires 2 persons to be elected, who with the Judge of Probate, act as Commissioners for the County at large. The duties imposed upon the Commissioners are of an onerous and responsible character, and if properly discharged, require men of a respectable education—of sound judgment and who are willing to labor without reward. The bill as passed does not provide compensation for the Commissioners.

We take this method, after consulting with a number of our fellow citizens, of recommending the names of

COL. JOHN D. HORE & JAMES F. GRANT, As men fully competent to discharge the many and varied duties of Commissioners. We have known them for a number of years, and know them to be men, who are capable, and who will be elected to discharge the duties of their office honestly, faithfully, and ably—and who after being consulted on the subject have consented to serve if elected.

J. A. FINELEY, FOR JOHN R. HAYES

H. M. McCallister, S. P. Hudson, Wm. Green, Hiram Hicks, J. C. Brown, John Roberts, D. D. Dwyer, Noel Lawrence, John W. Bagley, G. B. McCallister, Geo. W. Williams, Wm. Johnston, J. T. Hume, J. C. Baker

A fig is like a cork tree—his outside is all there is of value about him.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—We are somewhat surprised to notice that the sympathies of the American people appear to be in favor of the Allied Powers. We are candid to confess that we have no such feeling. The contest is simply one for territorial aggrandizement. Years ago a proposition for the partition of Turkey, was formally made. England only refused because Russia was to be a participant in the booty. It was deemed convenient to have an intervening Power—a kind of neutral ground—between the Eastern and Western portions of Europe.

England relied upon her growth in other quarters of the globe, and therefore rejected the offer to destroy the Moslem power. England looked to India—Russia to Circassia. Both have grown apace—but both are still ambitious of increased power and territorial expansion. Hence the present conflict. Russia is deficient in sea coast. She is resolved to have power on the ocean as well as on land. To accomplish this she must conquer Turkey. England, France, and the Maritime powers of the old world are afraid of the result, and hence the present conflict.

The Bible is arrayed against the Koran, the Cross against Crescent, and for no other than to gratify the ambitious purpose of corrupt and aspiring sovereigns. In such a struggle, the people of the New World can have but little sympathy for either side. For ourselves we candidly confess that our sympathies are with Russia. Aside from the religious aspect of the question, we think that Senator Butler was right when he declared in the Senate recently, that the triumph of the Allied Powers would be disastrous to American interest. He believes that the overthrow of Russia would result in the joint intervention of the Eastern European Powers in the affairs of the Western Continent.

The rumors now afloat in regard to the offensive and defensive treaties existing between France, England and Spain, are not without some real foundation. Recent developments clearly indicate a settled determination to check the progress of Anglo-Saxon power in the West. Let Russia be overthrown, and western intervention will follow as a matter of course. We say, therefore, that we feel no great interest in the success of the Allied Powers. A Russian triumph is much more desirable than certain. *See, Court.*

Ireland for the Russians.—In re-printing the following article from the *Daily Times* of Monday, we do not mean to confirm, or to deny, the rumors mentioned in that article. But at any rate the writer has got hold of the leading idea, that now rules the Irish mind; and has described it fairly and strongly.

THE IRISH AND THE EASTERN WAR.—STARTLING REPORTS.—Sunday exciting rumors are current in regard to movements of the Irish in the United States, with reference to the war just begun between England and Russia. It is reported that a very extensive organization is in progress here among the Irish—that companies have been formed, and that military exercises are constantly practised, with the intention to stir up and aid a rebellion in Canada, whenever the affairs in the East shall seem most propitious for such a movement. We have received detailed information of the extent of the organization, the numbers concerned, and even the names of the active agents in the arrangement; but under present circumstances we refrain from making it public. It is said that a similar scheme is on foot in Ireland, and that a very large number of men have been enlisted for the project.

We publish elsewhere an Address of John Mitchell to the Irish upon the subject, the tone and spirit of which give confirmation to the reports in question. Mr. Mitchell rehearses with his usual eloquence and ability, the wrongs which Ireland has suffered from the British Government, and reminds his countrymen that England's difficulty has always been Ireland's opportunity. He tells them that the success of England in the present war will tend to rivet still more firmly the chains upon Ireland, and that every Irishman who enlists in the British army, takes sides with the foes of his country, and aids in her enslavement. The Address is written with vigor, and is evidently designed to make an impression on the mass of the Irish people, and to influence their practical action in the present crisis.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Tomatoes makes excellent preserves.

Tomatoes are the very best protection of cabbage against flies.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding with corn 60 pounds ground, goes as far as 100 pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Lata Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money quickly expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with interest.

To cure the scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst case.

Timber cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly preferable to fattening cattle.

Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating of corn, plowing and leaving the field in its plowed state all winter.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH CELA. By the steamship *Isabel*, says the *Charleston Mercury*, we learn that a rumor prevailed at Havana that the Authorities had sent on board the American Commodore's ship, the *Columbia*, to inquire if he intended to salute the Spanish flag. His reply was that he never saluted any flag that insulted his; and until the difficulties now pending between the two Governments were settled, he would not have any communication with them.

THE IRISH EXPOS.—According to the *Galway Packet*, the Celtic

race is fast disappearing even in its western stronghold. The editor has just completed a tour through the Connemara and Joyce's country, and for miles, he says, the traveler could not see a human habitation—all was utter desolation; not a trace of farm, cultivation, and in lieu of houses, nothing remained but heaps of stones and unroofed gables.

BUFFALOES.—As an item of news, we give an account, as related to us by Col. Vaughan, of the number of buffaloes killed annually within the bounds of his agency where the American Fur Company are operating and trading with the Indians. He says he has taken from the best information he gets, he estimates the number at not full far short of four hundred thousand. He says not less than 100,000 robes have been taken by the two companies trading in his agency within the last year. 150,000 are destroyed, and a number of the hides used by the Indians to make their lodges. They are compelled to make them from the buffalo freeze or starve in winter, in the snow banks, which for months are formed in drifts from five to ten feet deep. Numbers of them are drowned in crossing the Missouri river in large herds, by crowding upon one another.

The air is said to be so pure and rarified at Salt Lake City, that it quite puzzles a person from the states to estimate distances. Descending a mountain a short distance behind the city, the Salt Lake is seen apparently only four or five miles to the nearest point, Mount Nebo, ninety miles distant, can be seen so distinctly that the different ridges, &c., are visible to the naked eye.

Forty years ago, tea was made by hand-work, could scarcely be manufactured 4000 small sheets of paper a day, while now they can produce 60,000 in the same time. It has been calculated that if the paper produced yearly by six Chinese could be put together, the sheet would encircle the world. Nowhere is paper so much used as in the United States. In France, with 35,000,000 of inhabitants, only 70,000 tons are produced annually, of which one seventh is exported. England, with 28,000,000 of inhabitants, 60,000 tons are produced, while in this country the amount is nearly as great as in France and England together.

GOOD.—The following is the New Orleans True Deliberator's account of the death of Mrs. Mary White, last Tuesday night. She became extremely tired, engaged in a fight, punched the head of her loving husband, with a board. The neighbors all came, they heard him weeping, and the police came and the turbulent dame was taken to jail, and not giving bail, poor Mrs. White was locked up for the night. She acknowledged the corn of taking a board; asked his honor to take pity on her and she solemnly swore she would do so no more. The Recorder heard her tale, and told her not to fail, to go immediately home, and in all time to come, to leave off drinking rum, and conduct her self good, as all women should.

SELECTION AND AMATEUR.—On Friday evening, Officer Cadet Pierce, of Seville, returned to this city, after a three weeks absence in Ohio, having in custody under Governor's requisition, Peter Jay, a railroad engineer, against whom two indictments were found last fall by the Grand Jury of this county, for the seduction and abduction of an interesting little girl thirteen years old, at Honey Falls. Jay belongs, we understand, at Birmingham, and was employed on the Canada and Niagara Falls Railroad.

The girl, whose name it is; not necessary to give lived with her father. Her mother was dead, Jay is a single man, about 30 years of age. After he had accomplished the ruin of his youthful victim, he abducted her from her home, to Canada, and then to Batavia, in each of which places he kept her for several weeks. Her friends at length succeeded in learning the place of concealment, and in rescuing her from his hands. Finding himself discovered, Jay fled to Ohio, and indictments were found against him as before stated. He managed so adroitly to conceal his hiding place, which was little west of Cincinnati, that not till recently was any, and that a very indistinct and doubtful clue, obtained of his whereabouts. Much interest was naturally felt in Mendon for the arrest of the villain, and Mr. Pierce was judiciously selected for that purpose. He proceeded to Sandusky. Afterward he was led to pursue his investigations on the Maumee river, and there he obtained the first reliable information. He then repaired to the south-west corner of the State, where after several days careful watching, Jay turned up, and was arrested. He is now lodged in the

jail of this county, awaiting his trial. *— Rochester (N. Y.) American.*

DEATH OF A GIRL.—Ellen Deere, a factory girl of Lowell, Mass., was "frightened to death" in that city on Wednesday evening. She left her boarding house in perfect health, at eight o'clock, with another young woman, to make some purchases, and on returning home she passed through a dark passage way—supposing that she was followed by some one, ran with her companion to her boarding house, and fell nearly dead upon the side walk in front of the

bravery of the Army and Navy in his emergency. In the British Parliament, on the 31st ult., the debate on the Queen's address was very long. War was formally proclaimed on the 31st ult. at the Royal Exchange of London, in presence of the civil authorities.

The following is the Queen of England's declaration in reference to the commerce of neutral powers: "Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace. And to preserve the commerce of neutral nations from unnecessary obstructions, her Majesty is willing to the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her rights, in seizing articles contraband in war, and in preventing neutrals from loading to her enemies dispatches; and she must maintain the right of belligerents to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with adequate forces against the enemy's ports, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property taken on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband in war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the commission of neutral property as being contraband in war, and on board the enemy's ships. And her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque, or to commissioning of privateers."

On the same day as the declaration of war appeared in London—the 28th ult.—the Legislature of the Empire received a message from the Emperor Napoleon, in which Napoleon declares that Russia had placed herself in state of war with France. The announcement was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm, and all hearts were in France.

The French government had announced that it would not grant letters of marque in American vessels.

Admiral Napier's fleet was announced to have left Kiel on the 27th.

The British cavalry designed for the campaign passed through France on the 25th ult. by an assassin.

The Duke of Parma was stabbed on the 25th ult. by an assassin.

England is hastening the second session of her fleet.

The Treaty has been entered into between England and France will support Turkey by force of arms till the conclusion of peace, by which the integrity of Turkey will be guaranteed. Second, that Turkey will not conclude peace without the consent of the allies. Third, that her allies shall evacuate Turkey at the end of the war. Fourth, that other powers may come into this arrangement. Fifth, equal civil rights are guaranteed to all subjects of the Porte.

The campaign has begun in earnest. The Russians had crossed the Danube in great force, to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the allies.

TELEGRAPH.—A telegraphic dispatch dated Belgrade, states that on the 25th March, Gortschakoff wished to depart from his position on the island opposite Tienkai. His troops were already occupying the bridge. On a sudden the Turks opened upon them a deadly and terrible fire with artillery and cannon. The consternation became awful. Very soon the main arches of the bridge were cut in twain, when it gave way, precipitating over two thousand souls into the stream below, all of whom were drowned. The scene is described as heart rending in the extreme. The Turks suffered no loss whatever.

On the 23d, Gortschakoff crossed the Danube and captured Tienkai. The Russians crossed with the main body of Gortschakoff, without much loss. Fall 50,000 Russians are now on the right bank of the Danube. On the 23d, Ladass commenced preparations for the seizure of Matsevin. On the same day, a body of Russians attempted to cross at Olenitz. A desperate battle ensued.

The Russians were repulsed with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were so cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments.

The very day the Russians commenced crossing the Danube, Omar Pasha designed attacking the Russians at Hagana, which was reported to be more inclined to the Western powers.

The Russian fleet had left Sebastopol with provisions for the Russian fortresses on the Circassian coast.

It was reported at Vienna on the 31st ult., that the Russians on the 29th attacked Kalefat, and carried three redoubts.

The rupture between Turkey and Greece was complete.

Dates from Constantinople of the 20th ult., state that the steam-

ers Retribution and Colon had

turned from the mouth of the Nile without succeeding in raising the obstructions.

In London on the 1st—The *America* left Liverpool—It reported that Admiral Napier had captured a Russian frigate, but report was contradicted. It also reported that a Russian ship had been seized at Fatterford, and that the crew were held as prisoners of war.

The overland mail had reached London, with dates from Calcutta to February 19th, and from Hong Kong to the 11th. Trade at Calcutta was fair. Shanghai was in possession of the Patriots. The army was wintering near Peking.

Dates from Australia to February 4th, states that the returns of the gold fields were increasing. Rich new mines had been discovered—trade was improving—brisk demands for goods.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. M. STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.

New York, April 19. The U. S. steamship *Arctic*, Captain Luce, arrived at New York on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th inst.

The Liverpool Market.—Circular of Messrs. Brown, Shill & Co. quotes cotton rather low, and describes the market as being firm, although the demand is tame, the sales during the last days having only comprised 1400 bales, of which speculators 1,000 and exporters 1,000, leaving 12,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade.

The circular of Messrs. Richardson & Brothers quotes an advance in Wheat of 2d., and says that fair business had been transacted at from 11s. 9d. a 12s. per 70 lb. White and 11s. for Red. Flour advanced 6d. Transactions, however, were small, and there was little speculative demand.

European Intelligence. There had been heavy fighting on the Danube, in which the Russians had been generally successful. They had also taken several strong fortifications.

There had been a change in the Turkish Ministry.

Both Houses of the British Parliament went in procession to present an address to the Queen.

Austria still wavers, and Prussia is undecided.

The victories of Russia had up to the whole of the plan laid down by the allied Powers for the campaign.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. New Orleans, April 13. In New Orleans on Friday last 1200 bales of cotton were disposed of. The sales during the week comprised 41,200 bales. Middling was worth 7 3/4, and standard 8 1/4 cents per lb. The decrease in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates as compared with last year, is 532,000 bales.

New York, April 19.—The sale of Cotton to-day were 1600 bales at unchanged prices.

Breadful Shipwrecks. Baltimore, April 19.—The vessel self on Abasco Beach, was ship Powhatan, from Havre to New York. She came ashore at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. There were 200 passengers on board, of whom perished, and not a vestige of the remains of the vessel.

The schooner Manhattan was wrecked at the same time, and all on board perished but one.

Washington, April 19.—The Senate were in Executive session today, and postponed the Treaty until next Wednesday. The Homestead Bill was opposed by Senator Thomas of Kentucky.

The House has passed Miss Dyer's bill making donations of land for asylums for the insane.

Washington, April 18. The vote against the Treaty was 15, and for it 27—one less than two-thirds.

On Tuesday, the Senate took up the Homestead Bill, and in Executive Session, reconsidered the vote rejecting the Gadsden Treaty.

Washington, April 18. In Executive Session, on Wednesday, the Senate postponed the consideration of the Gadsden Treaty until Wednesday, next.

The largest church in Europe is at St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in twenty years two thousand men had not finished the walls. It is of polished marble both outside and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high, the base and capitals of solid silver.

Guinea London No. 78, of Fair is overvalued.

ACCREDITED MASONS. White Plains, Benton Co., Ala. A regular communication of the Lodge, held April 13th 1854, was presided over by D. Carriers was expelled, for unbecoming conduct. The Lodge also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that as he may impose on other Lodges where he may travel the Jacksonville Papers be requested to publish this for one month, and that papers South and South-west of the place, friendly to the cause, be requested to "hand him round."

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STOLEN

From my stable on the night of the 23d inst. a strawberry colored horse, out nine years old, bald face, white legs, about fifteen and a half hands high, left eye out; left hind larger than the other; principal gait a walk, trots rough, nowly and all round, in good order. I will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension of the thief, and the return of the horse, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

JOHN LINDSAY.
April 25, 1854.

VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.

The subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Olatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 200 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements, including, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill, and half a mile from the dwelling, all of never failing water, and creek running through the place will also sell if desired 2000 bu. in the fall, wheat, rye, oats, &c. with fine stock of cat-sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and beef, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommoda-

J. C. BAIRD.
April 23, 1854—1f.

NOTICE.

D. A. Self, Resident Dentist, offers his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega counties and the public generally, practicing Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.

April 23 1854. 1f.

NOTICE.

TRA terms of the Chancery Courts for the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th Judicial Districts in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, are hereby ordered and will be held as follows: For the 34th Chancery District, composed of the county of Tallapoosa, on the 4th Monday in July next, to continue three days. For the 35th Chancery District, composed of the county of Wilcox, on the 1st Tuesday in August next, to continue three days. For the 36th Chancery District, composed of the county of Baldwin, on the 1st Monday in August next, to continue three days. For the 37th Chancery District, composed of the county of Wilcox, on the 1st Monday in August next, to continue three days. The appointment of the regular terms, which are held at the times appointed by the court, under my hand this 10th day of April, 1854.

A. J. WALKER,
Judge of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.
April 10, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Bentley Cochrane taken up and posted before Spartan Allen, by B. F. Garnett, a certain amount, about 5 years old, a white, thirteen hands high, left hind eye out, right hind foot gray, with small saddle spots, some marks of the collar and saddle, appraised to \$50 00.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
April 18, 1854.

M. P. STOVALL,

Wholesale and Commission Merchant.

Augusta, Ga.

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Precinct No. 4—at the Court Ground,

John J. Maddox, Benj. S. Wilson Esq. and Walter Towery.

Precinct No. 5—at Polkville, Noah

Goode, Thomas J. Downing and James A. Wentherley Esq.

Precinct No. 6—at a Kirby's, a w

Kirby Esq. with a Kirby and John Kirby Esq.

Precinct No. 7—at a A. Colvin's, a u

Colvin, John A. head and a o naird.

Precinct No. 8—at Edward Allen, a

Allen Esq. Daniel M. Draper and G. W. Wells.

Precinct No. 9—at Cross Plains, a p

nailey, Jacob Kollen and George L. Alexander Esq.—also at Ladiga, J. A. Graham with young and w m L. Whitlock Esq.

Precinct No. 10—at Cross Roads,

John A. Norton, J. A. Mullins and C. Watson.

Precinct No. 11—at White Plains o

o Morgan, James Lea and M. P. Johnson.

Precinct No. 12—at Reagans, a n

o McManhan, Allen Alston and John A. Reagans Esq.

Precinct No. 13—at Oxford, budley

snow, E. R. Cairnes and Hugh Montgomery Esq.

Precinct No. 14—at Sugar Hill Court

Ground, a bedwell Esq., Thomas Burch Esq. and Elijah Reagans Esq.

Precinct No. 15—at Pine Grove, John

o Barker, Wm. P. Amerine and Joseph DeBevoise Esq.

Precinct No. 16—at Round's Store,

James Kemp Esq., Charles Korman Esq. and James A. Owens.

Precinct No. 17—at Backus's Store,

E. A. Melton, Samuel D. Thompson Esq. and a Owen Esq.

Precinct No. 18—at Pine-thicket, Jo

seph R. Hume Esq., Wm. A. Brown Esq. and a Chandler.

Precinct No. 19—at Jefferson Rhips'

house, Thomas A. Baker Esq., a R. Barker Esq. and Wm. Carmichael.

Precinct No. 20—at Nimrod whor,

ton's, John Wheeler Esq., John S. Norton and Matthew Alexander Esq.

Precinct No. 21—at Will's store, Jos

eph Barker Esq., Daniel Miller and Wm. J. Ingram.

And on the 2nd Monday in May next, an Election will be held in each township in the county for the purpose of electing the Trustees of the Free Schools in each Township. The following persons are hereby appointed inspectors to hold said election to-wit:

In T 13 & R 6—at Isiah, Bulaway's house, Middleton Rain, a n self and w n naird.

In T 16 & R 7—at John Maddox's house, James A. Norton, Wm. Kennedy and Willis Woodruff.

In T 16 & R 8—at Oxford, a n naird, John Spencer and Daniel Hanks.

In T 16 & R 9—at Ray's store, Wm. James, Nathaniel Cobb and John A. Elston.

In T 16 & R 10—at sugar hill court ground, J. A. Mullins, James A. Black and Frederick Ross.

In T 16 & R 11—at Reddell's mill, Wm. A. Russell, Clark Alexander and a n naird.

In T 16 & R 12—at Round's store, E. A. Melton, Washington Davidson and Rhos Jones.

In T 15 & R 5—at South Lawrence's house, South Lawrence, Sanford Vandiver and Matthew Lee Esq.

In T 15 & R 6—at Polkville, Ratten brothers, Lewis S. Melgar and J. A. Coker.

In T 15 & R 7—at the school of house on cause creek near John A. S. Miller, John A. Miller, G. W. News and John Brock.

In T 15 & R 8—at Renfro's meeting house, Wm. A. Hubbard, Wiley Glover and Lindsay Weaver.

In T 15 & R 9—at White Plains, Wm. Johnston, Elijah Kerr and Joseph Steinhorn.

In T 15 & R 10—at James A. Thompson's, George A. Cook, James A. Ratten and James A. Thompson.

In T 15 & R 11—at Backus's store, Wm. A. Melton, Stephen Clayton, Wm. Owen and Stephen Edwards.

In T 15 & R 12—at Robert Scott's house, Thompson Morris, John C. Wooper and Richard Anderson.

In T 14 & R 6—at the school house near a n naird's house, Wm. A. Cochran and a n naird.

In T 14 & R 7—at John A. Love's house, John A. Love, Jesse P. Crook and a n naird.

In T 14 & R 8—at Jacksonville, a n Matthews, Robert Alexander and James Crow.

In T 14 & R 9—at Cross Roads, o u whitlock, E. P. Meadley and o u sison Esq.

In T 14 & R 10—at Oswald Griffin's house, Oswald Griffin, John A. Canady and James A. Brown.

In T 14 & R 11—at Jefferson Rhips' house, Joshua Roberts, J. P. Barker and a n naird.

In T 14 & R 12—at Joseph T. Hume's store, Wm. King, John Hume and Edmund Brown.

In T 13 & R 6—at Philip Archer's house, Wm. Myrick, Wm. H. Smith and E. T. Read.

In T 13 & R 7—at St. Polk, B. M. Walker, Barton Griffin and a n naird.

In T 13 & R 8—at a n naird's house, Jefferson Hughes, Caleb Norton and Carter Nozzer.

In T 13 & R 9—at James Perry's house, James Perry, John A. Barker and Wm. Harris.

In T 13 & R 10—at Cross Plains, a n naird, J. M. Ledbetter, and Joseph Kollen.

In T 13 & R 11—at John Norden's house, John Norden, Forester Putman and John A. Camp.

In T 13 & R 12—at a n naird's house, C. W. Bailey, Charles Duke, and o u naird.

In T 12 & R 7—at a n naird's, a n naird, E. P. Dodge and James Watson.

In T 12 & R 8—at spyway cannon's house, spyway cannon, James A. Keller and John Read.

The Inspectors will report to me the result of said election in writing, sealed up, within ten days after the elections are held.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
April 15, 1854.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

IN pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 18th instant, issued on the representations and at the request of the Senate and part of the delegation in Congress from the State of Alabama, the lands within the following described

townships, situated in the States of Ala-

bama and Florida, along the routes of the proposed railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line, will be withheld from sale or entry, except for valid preemption claims, until further orders, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

In the district of lands subject to sale at TALLAHASSEE:

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships one and two, of ranges twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one.

Township one, of range thirty-two.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five and six, of ranges twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two.

Townships one* and two*, of range seven.

Townships one*, two* and three*, of range eight.

Townships one*, two*, three*, four* and five*, of ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

Townships four* and five*, of range thirteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at CAHAWBA:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.

Township six*, of range ten.

Townships six*, seven* and eight*, of range eleven.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten* and twenty-two*, of range twelve.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twenty-one* and twenty-two*, of range thirteen.

Townships six*, seven*, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, twenty-one*, twenty-two* and twenty-three*, of range fourteen.

Townships seven, eight*, nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen, fourteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one*, twenty-two*, of range fifteen.

Townships nine*, ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

Townships ten*, eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

Townships eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

Townships eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

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Townships eleven*, twelve*, thirteen*, fourteen*, fifteen*, sixteen*, seventeen*, eighteen*, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two*, of range sixteen.

AUGUSTA.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly by Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.

April 11, 1854—1y.

Planter's Hotel,

J. M. SIMPSON,

PROPRIETOR,



NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

Or certain lands in the States of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, situated on the routes of the following proposed Railroads, viz:

From Mobile to Gerard, Alabama; from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama; and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana; and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, on the Chattahoochee river, to Montgomery, Alabama.

In pursuance of the orders of the President of the United States bearing date the 13th and 21st instant, all the public lands within the following named townships, situated along the routes of the proposed Railroads above mentioned, will be withheld from sale or entry until further notice, to-wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

In the District of lands subject to sale at S. S. Stevens's.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of ranges one, two, three, and four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ten.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eleven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twelve.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventeen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range nineteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range twenty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range forty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range fifty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range sixty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range seventy-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range eighty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range ninety-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and six.

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Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and ten.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and eleven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twelve.

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Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and seventeen.

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Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and nineteen.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-two.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-three.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-four.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-five.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-six.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-seven.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-eight.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and twenty-nine.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range one hundred and thirty.

PIANO FORTE

Music Ware Room

ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either

North or South, in any market.

Consisting of COACHES, or close

CARRIAGES, of all descriptions; Rock-

aways, of every style and size; SIDE-

SEAT BUGGIES, with pole shafts; CON-

CORD BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and

shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and

fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables;

FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes, and

finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION

WAGONS, with

IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies

will be specially ordered, when

desired, from the best Manufacturers

in Newark or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome

to call and examine our STOCK.

Work Warranted.

Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854—3m.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

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North or South, in any market.

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aways, of every style and size; SIDE-

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aways, of every style and size; SIDE-

SEAT BUGGIES, with pole shafts; CON-

CORD BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and

shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and

fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables;

FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes, and

finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION

WAGONS, with

IRON AXLES.

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